

Chinese youth shoulder new burdens

IN CHINA, the younger generation is monopolizing sidewalk publication stands. Promising intellectuals, new mothers, entrepreneurs, soldiers, and factory workers make up a typical crowd of customers.

One decade ago, a group of such diversity never had a common ground of interest. Deprived of individual life, young people fell into monochrome categories such as pleasure-denying bookworms or hopeless loafers. But dividing lines have thawed away in the heat of economic and social reform. For the first time in history, the same pursuits are preoccupying young Chinese of vastly different backgrounds.

The best-selling list at a stand displays an array of their pursuits: law journals; calendars of provocative portraits; home magazines; romantic and humorous greeting cards; celebrity tabloids; macro-economic books; philosophy works like translations of *Entropy: A New World View*; contemporary Chinese literature; martial arts magazines; Lee Iacocca's auto-

professions or withdraw into the unskilled work force.

With China's doors flung open to the outside world, foreign values and doubts about their own traditions have flooded into the minds of young Chinese. They crave Western fashions, consumer goods, and perhaps sexual freedom, but cannot cut off their traditional values of simple life and fidelity. About many things, both Western and traditional, they feel uncertain and ambivalent. In this whirlpool of cultural confusion, they are constantly searching, exploring, and adjusting.

Na Jiang is a translator for a governmental import and export company of machinery equipment in Beijing. At 25, he has been abroad three times, bought a colour television set, dines out twice a week beside business banquets, and can afford more expensive things than most

Part II

This article is part of a series of stories looking at China's modernization by exploring the contemporary social and cultural trends which are occurring due to economic and political reform. The series was written by Chinese journalist Xu Yaping, and American poet journalist, Don Habib after three months of travel, interviews, and research in China.

biography and spy novels such as *The Assassination of Hitler*.

The goal of China's modernization is to resume the nation's leading position in the world both spiritually and materially. To achieve it, China has broken out of its cocoon of isolation. In doing so, the tasks of acquiring advanced technology and constructing a new economic system fall heavily on the shoulders of young Chinese. They either have to elbow their ways into one of the mushrooming



The younger generation is expected to shoulder the construction of new economic system

that you should transcend your egotism, society is changing so fast you are not sure what you're doing."

Na's generation came from the famine years around 1960. They were baptized in the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) and were forced to fast from pleasure and self expression. For 10

years of their youth, they witnessed a social upheaval that disrupted scientific research, shut down universities, and pounded out slogans like "More knowledge makes one more reactionary." The future of a youth was predetermined: they either were selected to be workers in city factories or sent into the countryside for "re-education by the peasants."

Youth carrying acoustic guitars are no longer dominant scenes of Beijing parks; more are lining up outside the Capital Stadium for pop concerts by both Chinese and English groups. Advertisements, calendars, and magazine covers are featuring Chinese models instead of Western blondes.

Around 1983, the frenzy of college waned as wealth could be attained without academic degrees, because private enterprise entrepreneurs and second jobs became acceptable. Conformity to longer caged individualism. A young worker could resign two years from a job to start a restaurant, which would earn him such amenities as a cassette player, motorcycle, and travel money. And changing jobs, which had been impossible for an aspiring official without backdoors, was common for all graduates who could apply their talents in a new field. Individuals now could follow their chosen path and design their future.

While channels of interaction between China and the West are being opened, the Chinese culture is also undergoing restoration. Escalators and Chinese roofs combined in one building characterize the most popular architectural style today. The young people, too, have come to realize their cultural blindness in the past as well as their ignorance of the treasures within their own culture.

Youth carrying acoustic guitars are no longer dominant scenes of Beijing parks; more are lining up outside the Capital Stadium for pop concerts by both Chinese star Tian Zheng and British group Wham! Advertisements, calendars and magazine covers are featuring Chinese models instead of Western

blondes. On campus, the Bible was once a novelty in high demand, but now appeals to a small number of believers only.

Nietzsche, Alvin Toffler, and Jean Paul Sartre have exerted influence on the 1980s generation. But people have learned that Taoism is also affecting the lives of Westerners. In art, an increasing number of Western artists have travelled to the country and apprenticed themselves to Chinese painters.

Meanwhile, school books and college courses are enlightening the students on the neglected treasure of Chinese history. In the Tang dynasty (618-907), the sublime point of ancient Chinese civilization, some aspects of life bear great similarity to what is considered the most advanced in this age. For instance, the children would usually leave their family to make their own life. When they achieved success, they would rejoin the parents. The Tang civilians are credited for both creating a glorious culture and finding material success, a combination sought after by the young crowds before the publication stand today.

A decade after China opened its doors, the dust of cultural chaos is settling down. Now the youth have a chance to compare, to use their own judgement, and to absorb. Many of them have turned from blind admirers into selective adopters of Western culture. They are open to what fits, rather than what is Chinese or what is Western. This attitude of the youth symbolizes the whole Chinese society. Chinese scholars are trying to visualize the end product of a new culture.

"Try to find a middle road where there are extremes," said Confucius said, says sociology professor Han Mingme of Beijing University. "But no one is sure what the middle road means. Sometimes you have to let things flow and take their own shape, as Taoism suggests."

Most older people are not as hasty to throw off their Mao jackets to join in such "impractical crazes" as fashion, though they are learning Western management styles and buying refrigerators. But the young people see both consumer goods and modern lifestyle as necessities. Young individuals do not know how they are affecting the whole picture, but collectively they form the new culture that is taking shape.

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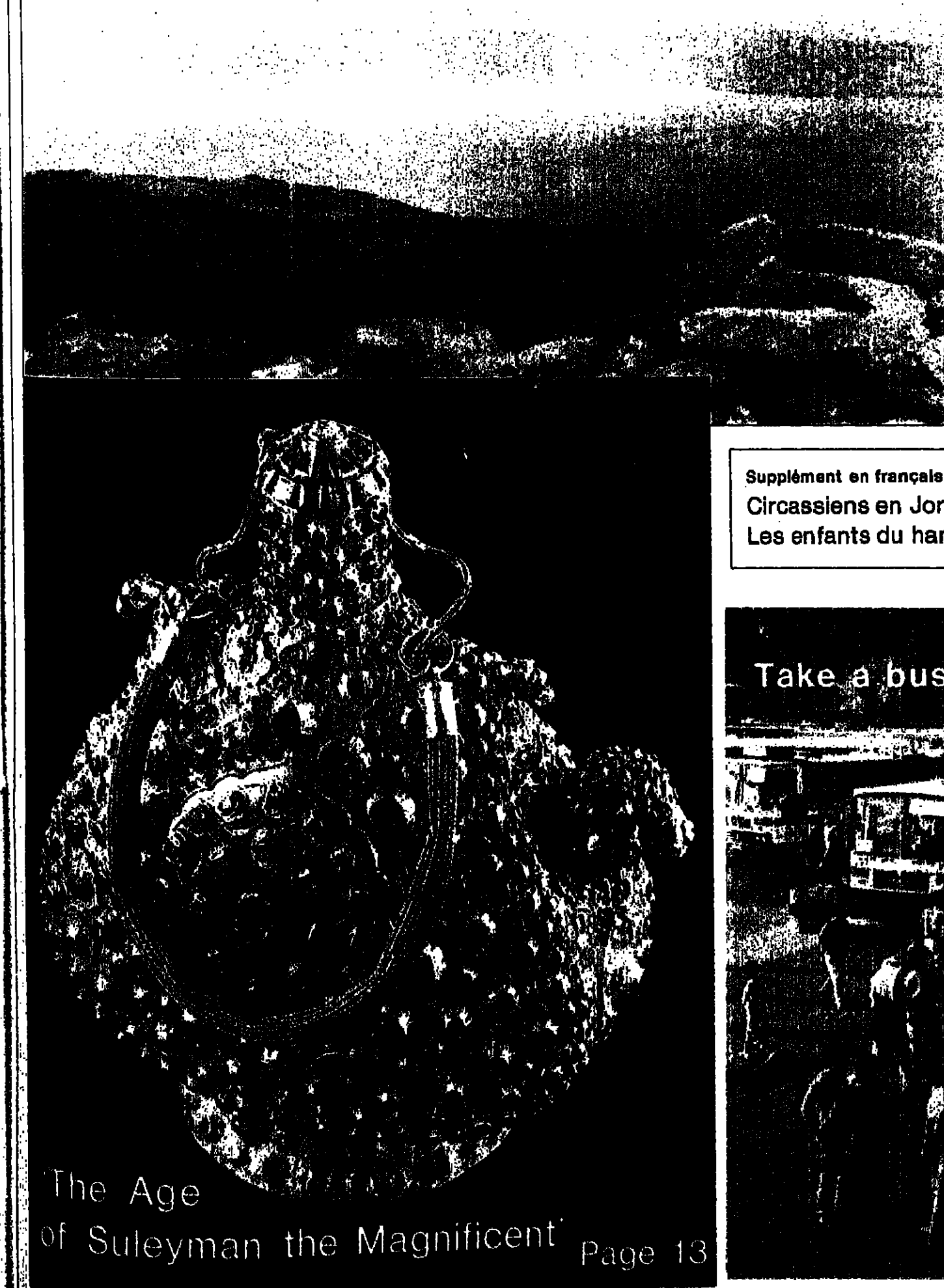
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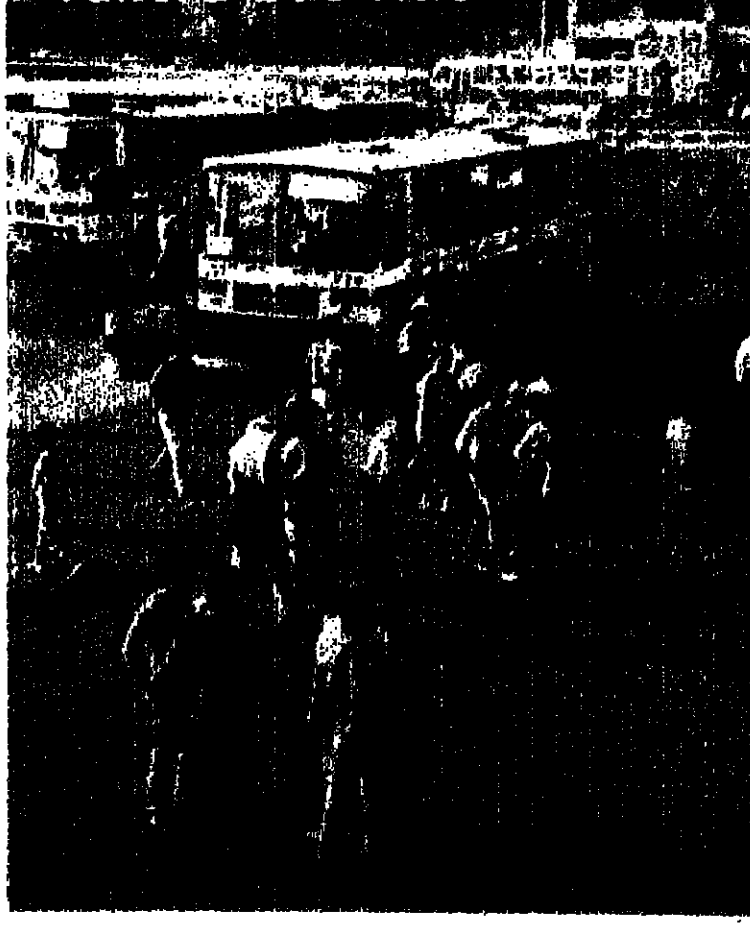
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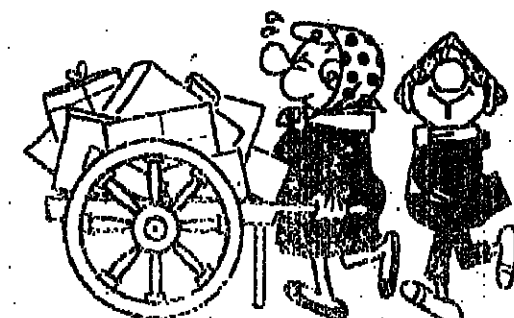
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Queen Alia Fund

A decade of development

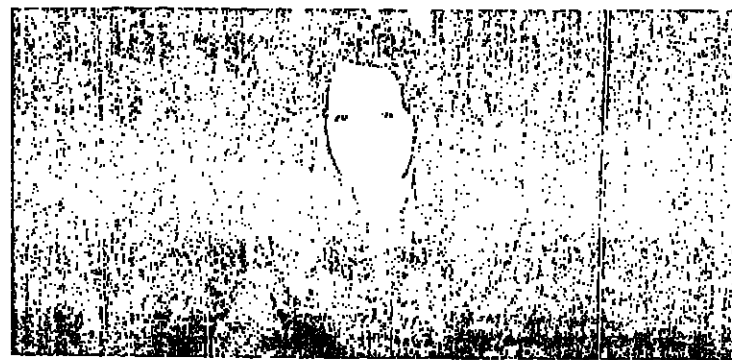
By Frida Mdanat

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS Princess Basma, Chairwoman of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF), said on Wednesday that the noble efforts of the Jordanian people and their contribution to the nobility of social work, the Fund has succeeded in fulfilling its aims and objectives of complementing the development of Jordan's social welfare service and helping meet the increasing demands of a Jordanian society that continues to grow and diversify.

Addressing a press conference at (QAJSWF) on the occasion of the Fund's 11th anniversary, Her Highness paid tribute to the Jordanian media's efforts in conveying the message of the Fund to the Jordanian citizen as well as to neighboring Arab states, and expressed her gratitude to all who support and contribute to the Fund.

She said that since its foundation in 1978 by His Majesty King Hussein the Fund has implemented various projects in the fields of social work particularly in the area of training for mothers of the disabled. "Achievements in this area have ranked Jordan as a pioneer among Arab countries," she said.

Based on detailed studies of



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma

the society's needs with the collaboration of private and public welfare societies, the Fund's programmes are targeted at the less fortunate people in urban and rural areas around the kingdom.

"Each programme is based on a study of the society's reality, thus translating the reality into a certain project," she said.

During the past decade, the (QAJSWF) has established 10 comprehensive social welfare centres, making up 75 per cent of existing centres around the country and has completed 20 field studies to identify the needs of the Jordanian society and evaluate the services rendered by the different institutions.

"For the upcoming period, we

have been able to materialize a number of new ideas and programmes to serve the woman and child and provide them with training sessions in the different areas," said Princess Basma.

Dr Ahmad Hammurteh, QAJSWF Director of Programming said those programmes will focus on the woman and the different roles she plays in the society, including the mother, mother to be, and working woman.

In this respect, he said, the Fund is currently in the organization process of a seminar on the role of women in leadership positions in private and public institutions.

The seminar, due to take place in June this year, will be attended by participants from various Arab countries, he said.

King states basic principles governing Jordan's position on peace in Mideast

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Al-Rifa'i said Friday that His Majesty King Hussein handed the American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, during his recent visit to the country, a paper outlining the basic principles to which Jordan adheres in any process to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue. These principles are:

a- The unacceptability of the acquisition of land by war. The Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories is the basis for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict, and establishing a just and durable peace.

b- The settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict requires the settlement of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

c- The settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and Palestinian problem must be comprehensive and negotiations to reach this settlement can only take place within an international conference.

d- The international conference will not be a ceremonial gathering conducive to direct negotiations. It should reflect the moral and the political weight of the two permanent members of the Security Council in helping the parties to reach a just, comprehensive, durable, and just peace.

e- The principles of Security Council Resolution 242 apply to all the occupied Arab territories. They should be the basis of negotiations among the belligerent parties, and these principles are not negotiable.

f- Jordan, as an independent country with sovereignty, is prepared to attend the international conference along with all concerned parties. It will not represent the Palestinian people at the conference and will not negotiate on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Jordan, however, will attend the conference in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, if other concerned parties approve of this arrangement.

Mr Rifa'i said that King Hussein stated that Jordan's stand on the American initiative will be determined in light of the extent to which America responds to these principles.

A TNT charge explodes at the licensing department

AMMAN (Petra)—An official spokesman revealed Sunday that a TNT explosive charge went off Saturday at the Motor Vehicles Licensing Department in Marka, injuring two people and causing material damage.

The spokesman said that the one kilogramme TNT charge was timed to explode at a time when the department was crowded with citizens.

"It was God's will that protects this country and its citizens that this criminal act resulted only in the injury of

two citizens, who are now being treated in the hospital, and some material damage," the spokesman said.

The spokesman pointed out that the crime came at a time when Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, declared its national position to defend the Arab right in Palestine and other occupied territories. He said that concerned authorities are now investigating the criminal incident which was carried out by agents to serve the objectives of the nation's enemies.

WorldPaper conference to examine impact of surging global information, money flows

BOSTON. The Boston-based "WorldPaper," appearing monthly at The Star and other 21 publications around the world, will mark its 10th anniversary next month with a two-day conference that will examine "Global Information: The Invisible Revolution Reshaping Our World."

Distinguished government officials, corporate executives and journalists and scholars from around the world will meet 12-14 April at the World Trade Centre, Boston, to consider in depth such topics as: "The Worldwide Money-Go-Round," "The Global Information Oligarchy," "Global Media's Mixed Message."

Scheduled speakers and panelists include: William C. Butcher, chairman, The Chase Manhattan Bank; John Browne, British Parliament member and

director of Churchill Clinic; Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev; Moscow; Liu Qizhong, deputy director, Xinhua News Agency, Beijing.

Crocker Snow, Jr., "WorldPaper" president and editor-in-chief, in announcing the conference noted that, "we have entered an age where for the first time in human history money and information now cross international borders far faster than people and products."

"The Boston conference will examine the deep social implications of today's rapid transfer of political, financial and technological information."

The conference is jointly sponsored by three global companies: American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Luthansa German airlines, and Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

STAR

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14 APRIL 1988

Montessori centre holds workshop in Amman

Story and pictures by Suchinta Wijesooriya

Special to The Star

TWENTY-FIVE pre-school teachers from Amman schools including Montessori World, the New English School, Jordan National School, Jordan Montessori School, Abdul Hamid Sharaf School, Butterfly Kindergarten and Panda Nursery, gave up their spring vacation to participate in a two-week workshop offered by the London Montessori Centre (LMC). Ms. Lesley Britton, the founder and director of LMC personally conducted the workshop, sponsored by Montessori World in Shmeisani.

"There is a need for thorough comprehensive training," says Ms Britton. What is most important is the philosophy behind the Montessori Method of education. One can apply the philosophy using sticks and stones, but there is no point in having the equipment without the philosophy. "A Montessori school ideally should have both, with teachers trained in using the equipment and applying the philosophy in working with the children." "Teacher training in this method of education can be very helpful also to those working with children in any setting," says Britton, whose organization offers several training options to thousands of teacher-trainees each year.

The London Montessori Centre was founded in 1970 by Ms Britton. Its teacher training programme was instituted in 1979, with the support of people who were running Montessori schools, and wanted their teachers trained in a programme that kept abreast of modern educational research. They have since expanded to offer teacher-training courses in other countries including the United States, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Malawi, Zimbabwe, India, West Indies, Kenya, and Ireland, and to offer workshops and correspondence courses to students all over the world.

The Amman workshop is part of a complete training programme, which includes a home-study section and an examination, as well as teaching practice in an established Montessori school, approved by the LMC. During the two weeks, participants have studied the principles and philosophy of the Montessori Method and have learned how to use the basic Montessori equipment. The participants of the workshop were excited about having this opportunity to study the Montessori Method. Many of them found that the workshop just whetted their appetite for more in-depth study. They will continue with the home-study, to earn a Diploma from the London Montessori Centre.

Randa Hasan Abdullah, director of the Montessori World, met Ms Britton in London, when she was buying equipment for her school in 1988, and discussed with her the possibility of offering teacher training in Amman. After her return from London, Ms Abdullah hired expatriate teachers trained in Montessori to set up and teach in the school. The employment of expatriates in the school took care of the immediate need, but it was obvious that the training of local personnel would give the school the continuity of staff that is necessary to build a strong and lasting foundation. The LMC hopes to offer more training courses in Amman in the future.

Dr Maria Montessori (1870-1952), was the first woman in Italy to become a Doctor of Medicine. In January 1906, as a favour to a friend, she took on an unlikely task for a woman of her profession and stature — setting up a facility for the care of children of poor industrial workers in the reconstructed San Lorenzo area of Rome. The children were too young to go to school and were said to be vandalizing the tenement building where they lived, while their parents were at work. The two young women she put in charge of them gave her astonishing reports of their reactions to the educational apparatus placed at their disposal, (originally designed for older mentally-handicapped children).

Montessori approached this phenomenon as a scientist, observing the children with an



Munir Sukhtian and Hamzeh Mango count the Number Rods at Montessori World.

open mind. What she discovered about children, their needs and their potential, gave birth to a revolutionary method and philosophy of self-motivated, exper-

imental education known as the Montessori Method. Its influence on education in the 20th century has been significant.

The image of the child Montessori presented to the world was that of a human being in the process of development, with a great potential for spontaneous education. Her observations of them revealed that they developed according to a natural, universal pattern, and needed an environment that would facilitate this development, prepared by adults who understood, respected and responded positively to them.

"The significance of the Montessori Method for today's world is that most countries are certainly aware of the need for pre-school education. Developing countries are in the process of formulating curricula and deciding on the form of training for

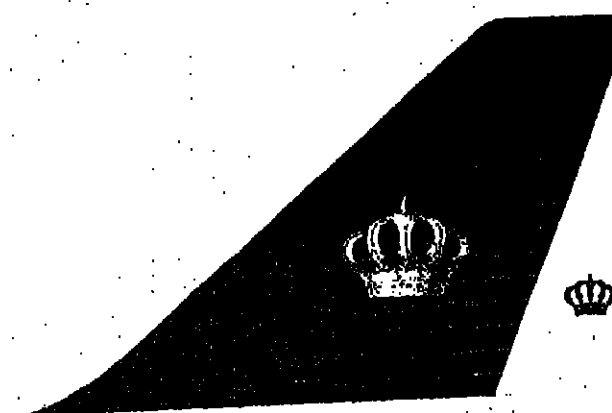
teachers, and are in most cases floundering, not knowing what to offer. Montessori happens to be a proven method. It has influenced every other type of pre-school education, and applies to any culture, because it is based on a set of educational principles that relate to the universal and cultural needs of children. Montessori is progressive, but at the same time structured, and therefore well balanced," commented Britton.

Maria Montessori was exiled from Mussolini's Italy, for refusing to co-operate with the fascist regime in their efforts to indoctrinate children. During her exile, Montessori travelled extensively, giving lectures and teacher-training courses worldwide. She also wrote several books about her philosophy and method, which have been translated into other languages.

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Pella rolls back the centuries

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

PRE-HISTORIC fire places, Iron Age tombs or Byzantine barracks, whatever your taste in antiquities, the Jordan Valley site of Pella has something to offer.

Teams from Sydney University, Australia, have been digging at Pella for 10 years now and every year they find the richness and variety of the site, with its levels of occupation stretching back to the earliest periods of man, a greater challenge. According to Dr Timothy Potts who has worked at Pella for several seasons, "the site is so rich that we could work for a lifetime and not exhaust it."

Pre-history specialist Dr Philip Edwards is clearly excited about his work on the Natufian (12,000-8,000 BC) site at Wadi Hammeh, some two kilometres from the heart of Pella. He says that while the 10 thousand years prior to the Natufian produced almost no material culture, Natufian Wadi Hammeh is rich in flint blades, basalt mortars and pestles and rare bone handles, one of them with its blade and also has rare rock carvings.

Dr Edwards says each season seems to bring a different set of finds. In the 1988 season, he has concentrated on the remains of the dwellings built by people in the earliest process of settling. It is still not clear exactly when the first hunter/gatherers began to settle but by the Natufian period there are signs of groups returning regularly to the same place, rebuilding walls or reconstructing new huts on top of old ones. Signs of early cultivation have also been found with tools used for reaping and milling grass.

Wadi Hammeh is one of only three Natufian sites in the Jordan Valley which has been excavated, the others are at Mallaha on Lake Huleh and at Jericho, and it has a special value as it is an area of geological stability. Edwards estimates that below the Natufian level, there is a stratigraphic sequence that stretches without interruption back through 80,000-100,000 years of human presence.

Work in the 1988 season has also continued at the east cut in the main "Tell" at Pella, which has been a major focus of work since digging began 10 years ago. In previous seasons, teams have excavated Ummayyad, Byzantine, early Iron Age (1,200-600 BC) and late Bronze age (3,000-1,200 BC) levels.

The late Bronze age was a period of prosperity for Pella and the standard of material culture was high. But it was also a period of turbulence throughout the region as the "Sea People" swept through and conquered Turkey, Syria and the Levant, and in the current season, Tim Potts and his team have been concentrating on clearing off a 1200 BC destruction level.

It hasn't been a season of spectacular finds as the team have been occupied mostly with clearing out a number of Iron Age pits. One of the pits is thought to be a cistern, others may have been used for storage and yet other have no apparent use and unfortunately the pits have destroyed the architecture of earlier periods. The period was poor in material culture, the houses seem to have been rather flimsy and the level of occupation generally lower than during the prosperous middle Bronze Age.

There have been some very special finds at Pella in past seasons including beautiful carved ivory boxes, distinctive late Bronze Age pottery and several pieces of cuneiform tablet, only the second cuneiform ever found in Jordan and considerably older than the first found from the Iron Age site of Tawilan in southern Jordan.

Tim Potts sees these finds as a bonus, however, and says the real challenge at Pella is to learn more of the cultural history of the settlement and to establish a reliable pottery sequence of the late Bronze and early Iron Ages during which old empires were collapsing and new regimes were being established throughout the Mediterranean region.

During the past two seasons, a new area has been opened to help fill a blank in the east cut which ends at around 1000 BC

in the Iron Age and picks up again during the Hellenistic period (33-285 BC). With the new cut, the Iron Age levels continue until the eighth century BC. The dig has two destruction levels, the lower probably dating to 1200 BC and the other later and possibly due to a 920 BC invasion by the Egyptian Pharaoh Shishak, and has produced a good corpus of pottery.

John Tidmarsh is hoping that his work on a Hellenistic level close to the east cut will help to establish who refounded Pella as a Hellenistic town. There are suggestions that it was Alexander the Great or it may have been the ruler Seleucus I around 304-301 BC. It is also not yet clear if there was an active town at Pella during the Persian period before the Hellenistic revival. During this season's digging, John Tidmarsh has concentrated on a small purely Hellenistic trench which has so far revealed four parallel walls and a series of plaster floors on which he found a number of coins which have been a guide to dating the site.

He says there is clear evidence of massive destruction which may be related to the arrival of the Hasmonean ruler of Palestine Alexander Jannaeus, who destroyed a number of settlements on the eastern side of the Jordan in 83-82 BC. The evidence from this year's dig is not sufficient to set a definite date, however, and work on the site will continue next year.

The fourth period receiving attention this year has been the Byzantine, a period when Pella, and Jordan generally, flourished and settlements spread widely throughout the country. But when Pam Watson began work this year on Tell Huan which she had no warning of the Byzantine riches she would find.

As the Tell has a commanding view of the Jordan Valley it was a likely place for defences and digging has now produced what seems to be a fortress with a barracks complex. One section has a stable with finely built stone walls, mud and cobble



Pam Watson briefs some visitors on her work at Pella

floors and a drainage channel. The upper floor of the building has collapsed and mortars, jars, stone grinders, five clay pilgrim flasks and other food preparation items have been found — and are presumed to be from the garrison kitchen.

On another side of the same trench is evidence of an earlier phase of use. There is a substantial stone wall with a platform which was a common feature of classical buildings and Watson believes it may be part of a Roman "ballista" or catapult platform.

Other trenches have produced more substantial stone walls with mud brick superstructures but with evidence of massive collapse and abundant smashed pottery which suggest earthquake damage, probably from late Byzantine earthquake of 633 AD. Watson says that the top of Tell Huan is covered with pottery and the remains of walls. It is clear that it had been

densely settled in the past centuries and once again many seasons of work will be needed to find out just what it was.

With 10 years of excavation now completed, the Sydney University dig at Pella is becoming something of an institution in Jordan. The Pella team have been fortunate in receiving substantial support from the Australian Research Grants Scheme, the Australian National Gallery, Sydney University and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and their simple dig house is now expanding to become a research centre for scholars around the world.

A number of the Sydney team members will be able to stay at Pella for the rest of this year and Pam Watson says that, after the 10 years of excavation work, there is so much material available for study that they, and many other scholars, will have no shortage of work to do in future.

Petra mountains elevate soul and body

By Lella Deeb
Special to The Star

WHEN YOUNG Australian archaeologist Mary Casey came to Jordan, she thought her only adventure would be digging a Byzantine site at Tel Hussan in Pella. But she was wrong. Her adventure was much more elevated, literally, and not only in spirit, but also in body. She was lifted still higher by Jordanian hands and machines.

Mary went with 13 others from the Pella dig to stay three nights at Petra, which was very enjoyable, until she decided to pursue her speciality, Edomites. She was walking about Petra one afternoon, when she came past the facade at Um Al-Barrah, and decided to climb it to the Edomite site which the late Crystal Bennett had dug. It took her about one hour to climb and she looked around the site for another half an hour before deciding to descend. She started looking for the path back. By that time, Mary told the Star, it was about 4.15 p.m.

"First, I tried to find an alternative path; a few places looked reasonable, but I couldn't find a way down," Mary said. She did scale down a cliff, but found herself sitting on a ledge of two me-

tres by one, with two sheer drops below her, and no footholds. "I couldn't go any further, and I had a couple of minutes of panic. But I couldn't panic I thought, because I had to find a way off the ledge. The only way was to try to attract someone's attention, from there you could see the Crusader castle, and I thought the only opportunity was if someone would come through."

Mary started calling for help at intervals, and some time later, four of her friends, Dr John Tidmarsh, Ruth Norton, Su Bassett and Yvonne Reynolds appeared at the castle. At first they thought she was a shepherd boy joking with them, then they heard her shout: "I'm stuck!" Ruth brought out her binoculars and after looking asked who it was. "I'm Mary," she shouted back, thanking the good acoustics of the cliffs. "I'm very lucky, because all this happened within ten minutes of my arriving on the ledge."

Tidmarsh and Bassett then went off for help, and told Dakhil Allah, the owner of the tea-shop there, and then went off to inform the police, and the Tourism Ministry's representative, Niaz Shaban, who said he had a premonition something was wrong



The Star's reporter interviews Mary at the office of the Minister of Tourism, Zuhair Al-Ajlouni

and had come to see about it. "Is it the little girl with the glasses?" he asked.

In the meantime, Ruth Norton kept calling out to Mary to make sure she was all right, while Shaban contacted the police and started organizing the rescue. At six o'clock it was dark and I knew that no matter how much I'd like to get down, I couldn't. It was impossible to rescue anyone from that position, and it might endanger other peo-

ple. Her legs became very cold, but she was dressed in cotton clothes, so the rest of her body did not feel the cold, Mary said. And she was not hungry, because she had eaten a short time before, and had a Mars bar and a sandwich left over from lunch. "I was not really scared, my friends knew I was there, and I knew somehow I would not get down that night," she said, adding, she was frightened a little once more when she was

told that a promised rescue helicopter would not arrive until five a.m., after first light.

Mary had a torch, and was flashing it on and off to signal she was all right, and she said, this was what attracted the attention of Mohammed, of the Bdoul tribe, who climbed up to the top of the crest to try to help her. All this time, she said, soldiers arrived, and sent someone else to the top to see if they could get down to her, but by then it was too dark, and no one could find the path to where she was. "All these soldiers in Petra calling Mary every 15 minutes," Mary said. By that time there were about 60 people gathered around the castle.

Mary started to doze off, "But then I'd have hallucinations about lovely hills with green paths and then I would get up to walk on them, and I would wake up." People kept calling to her to keep her awake, and it was two a.m. before she knew the helicopter would not come until the morning. She said the captain later told her he only found out about her plight at nine p.m. when he came for her, he said, it was very cloudy, and there was

Continued on page 18

Financial intermediation plus

In the early fifties, the total assets of the financial and banking sector in Jordan barely reached JD 30 million. They stand now over JD 2.5 billion, thus representing a monetary increase over 80-fold in thirty years. The growth in all monetary variables was faster than the contemporaneous growth in national income and production.

Equally impressive has been the diversification in the financial sector itself. While in the early fifties, there were only three commercial banks and a currency board, the sixties witnessed an increase in the number of banks, their branches and the rise of new specialized credit institutions, such as the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank. Yet the most outstanding development of the roaring sixties was the creation of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Until 1964, Jordan was more or less a partner in the Sterling Zone. This in actual terms meant that all

Economic Adhocracy

By
Jawad
Anani



of Jordan's foreign exchange was denominated in pounds sterling and that they were invested predominantly in the UK. More importantly however, the Currency Board did not have any authority over the supervision of banks or the government's fiscal agency. All of these functions were given to the Central Bank.

In the seventies, many banks were licensed to operate in Jordan, some were Jordanian banks, others were Jordanian companies but they had mixed Arab and Jordanian equity, and last there were foreign bank branches operating in Jordan.

The seventies also witnessed the rise of new finance and investment companies. Some of those utilize their resources in borrowing and lending, and others act as brokers and consultants. Yet the most interesting development was the creation of the Amman Financial Market.

The institutional diversity was matched by the diversity in financial and banking instruments. Jordan was able to be active in the field of public debt instruments (bonds and

continued on page 11

EJDI satisfies Jordanian, Egyptian markets

AMMAN (Star) — Mr Medhat Abdul Aziz, general manager of the Egyptian Jordanian Company for Development and Investment (EJDI), said that the company has already started on four big projects: Meat and Fodders production, Sea-Fishing, Tourism, and Seeds and Fertilizers. The selection of those projects to start with was based on the market demands for both countries.

With a capital of \$50 million, the Amman based venture, he said, was established in January 1988 upon the recommendation of His Majesty King Hussein and the Egyptian President Mr Hosni Mubarak in order to establish economic co-operation between the two countries.

According to Mr Abdul Aziz, Jordan imports annually what amount to 1.2 million heads of sheep, while Egypt imports loads of red meat annually. The Meat production and Fodders Co. is meant to raise sheep in Jordan at a capacity 100,000 per annum, and 20,000 calves annually in Egypt to start with. An untraditional fodder production is to accompany the meat production depending on agricultural waste. The plan, he said, is to cover both markets' demands with local production within 10 years.

As for the Sea-Fishing company, there are studies, he said, for co-operation with countries south of the Red Sea in order to exploit all fish resources available in the area. Moreover,

fish farming is to be started in different sites in Jordan, mainly Aqaba, King Talal's Dam and Wadi Araba's Dam.

The other two projects: Tourism, and Seeds and Fertilizers, he said, are still under economic studies to prove their feasibility. However, \$40 million are already assigned in capital for each project.

The company is conducting feasibility studies now on the different presented projects. Thereafter, Mr Abdul Aziz said, it will contribute a percentage of the projects' capital while the rest is to be financed by the private sector in both countries. Noteworthy to mention that the



Medhat Abdul-Aziz

company is already co-operating with the Jordanian and Egyptian Businessmen societies.

MidEast investors' gross activity in US equity rise

ACCORDING TO the MidEast report as of 1 April 1988, a recent report from the Securities Industry Association (SIA) of New York indicates that Middle East oil exporting countries divested \$1,361 million in US equities in 1987. The countries referred to by the SIA are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

This figure contributed to the 13 per cent decline in worldwide purchases of US equities last year, from \$18,719 million in 1986 to \$16,273 million in 1987. In 1986, Middle East investors had a net purchase of \$976 million in US equities.

On the other hand, gross activity in US equities, by both Middle Eastern and worldwide gross activity in US equities registered \$277,509 million in 1986 and climbed by 73 per cent to \$481,500 million last year. Middle Eastern investors contributed to this augmentation with a 26 per cent increase in gross activity in US equities last year, though not as dramatically as

the other Asian investors, such as Japan with a 281 per cent increase, with whom they are grouped in the SIA report. In 1987, Middle Eastern investors' gross activity in US equities totaled \$20,545 million, up from \$16,269 million the previous year.

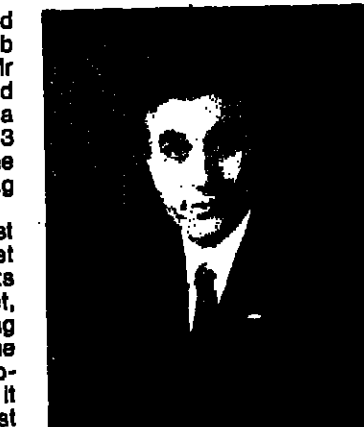
Al-Qadi, 'Business suffers bad management'

AMMAN (Star) — Chairman and General Manager of the Arab Jordanian Investment Bank, Mr Abdul Kader Al-Qadi has said that the bank has achieved a good profit amounting to JD 1.3 million in 1987 despite the economic depression prevailing in Jordan.

The decrease in interest rates in the Jordanian market accompanied with low profits from the foreign money market, has badly affected the banking sector, he said. However, the bank followed more activities towards investment and found it necessary to encourage interest revenues rather than non-credit services revenues, he added. Therefore, out of total revenues, net interest rates revenues amounted to JD 2,813,513, while other credit revenues amounted to JD 2,024,437 in 1987, compared with JD 1,683,431 in 1986, he explained.

However, he added, this increase was not accompanied with a change in the kinds of loans given by the bank. On the contrary loans have increased to JD 39.2 million in 1987 compared with JD 30.1 million in 1986.

Other figures concerning the bank's balance also prove that it is following the right policy, he said. Assets have increased by 3.5 per cent, current assets by 60.7 per cent, while the shareholders equity amounted to 8.7



Abdul Kader Al-Qadi

per cent of total assets and 26 per cent of total loans.

Although the economic situation in Jordan, is undergoing a depression, there is still "room for improvement," Mr Al-Qadi said. Business founded in the oil boom period was not founded on solid ground; it lacked good management and feasible studies, which lead to the economic suffering nowadays, he explained.

The Jordanian government, he said, is trying hard to encourage the improvement of the economy through money regulations. Moreover, it is protecting the local industries by injection of new capital and increasing customs on different imports.

767 provides 747 levels

WORLD AIRLINES are beginning to take more notice of the capabilities of the long-range versions of the Boeing 767 wide bodied transport — the 767-300ER (extended range) and the 767-400ER. Latest orders include two from British Airways, British's second-largest airline, and two from Martinair Holland. Both these aircraft types are cleared for overwater flights having special equipment installed to facilitate this.

The 767-300ER can carry up to 230 passengers over a range of 7,830 miles and the 300ER-45 more passengers but airlines of course can arrange their own amount of passengers and cargo to suit their particular route lengths and traffic demands.

The 767 will meet the growing demands for capacity to destinations too far for smaller planes or which don't have enough demand for the 747 jumbo jet.

These aircraft are expected to be attractive to Arab airlines — Gulf Air has announced it will be adding the 300ER to its fleet. Filling in the top of the system and the denser middle market with their low top costs, they are the right air-planes for markets where the desire is to provide daily non-stop service with fewer available passengers and cargo than are needed to support a 747. The 767's can also be used on off-peak days to establish daily service on markets where 747s are being utilized on less than daily service. Because the 767 has the lowest airplane-kilometre cost, it can

also be used to establish service between capitals and new airways, with the least amount of economic risk. Within the Middle East region, the 767 is an efficient airplane that can provide passengers with 747 levels of comfort and interior service and good freight capability.

J.N.B.

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Jordan National Bank's financial statement as of 31 December 1987, published in Ad-Dustour daily on 3 April 1988, the bank reported a net profit of JD 1,867,660. Total assets amounted to JD 144,642,785, of which JD 29,593,114 were in current assets and the balance was in fixed assets (JD 115,049,671).

As for the total current liabilities, they amounted to JD 31,160,190, deposits amounted to JD 113,482,595, of which revolved profits amounted to JD 550,000.

According to the Board of Directors' report of 1987, 15 per cent in dividends are to be given to the bank's shareholders.

The Eilan Vannin account—ten years of outstanding growth

Our managed futures fund, the Eilan Vannin Account, commenced trading on 10th April 1978. The most recent audited valuation on 11th March this year showed that an original investment of £5,000 was worth over £250,000 just 10 years later. By comparison, the same sum, placed in a national portfolio of shares in the FT All Share Index over the same period, would have been worth only £22,865.

This success has been achieved through trading in commodity, precious metal, currency, interest rate and index futures markets which, unlike investments in stocks, are able to profit whether prices rise or fall.

Eilan Vannin is the Manx Gaelic name for the Isle of Man, a tax haven situated between Britain and Ireland, and from where the Account has been managed since inception.

The Eilan Vannin Account is supported by the financial and technical resources of Bailey Shatkin Limited, a leading international futures broker established in London since 1919 which, together with Shatkin Trading Company, the largest clearing member of the Chicago Board of Trade, are wholly owned subsidiaries of LIT Holdings Plc, a public company, quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

For further details of the Eilan Vannin Account, complete the coupon below and send to The Manager, Bailey Shatkin Limited, 145 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, British Isles. Telephone 0024 22661.

Name
Address
Tel. No.

BAILEY / SHATKIN

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1 M	6 7/8	3 1/4	10	7 7/8	3 15/16	1 3/4	3 11/16	1 M 8 1/16
2 M	6 15/16	3 1/4	10 5/8	8 1/4	4	1 13/16	3 13/16	2 M 8 3/16
3 M	7	3 1/4	10 3/4	8 1/4	4 1/16	1 7/8	3 7/8	3 M 8 5/16
6 M	7 1/8	3 3/8	10 7/8	8 7/16	4 1/8	2 3/16	4	6 M 8 3/8
9 M	7 3/8	3 1/2	11	8 9/16	4 1/4	2 1/2	4	9 M 8 7/16
1 Year	7 1/2	3 9/16	11 1/8	8 11/16	4 3/8	2 11/16	4 1/16	1 Year 8 9/16
2 Years	8	4						2 Years 9 M 8 7/8
3 Years	8 3/8	4 5/8						3 Years 1 Year 8 15/16
4 Years	8 5/8	5						
5 Years	8 7/8	5 1/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. (F.C.C.) Amman

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E Dirham
1 MTH	6 5/8-1/2	6 3/4-1/4	6 5/8-5 7/8	6 3/4-6 3/8
2 MTHS	6 3/4-5/8	6 5/8-1/8	6 5/8-5 7/8	6 7/8-6 1/2
3 MTHS	6 7/8-3/4	6 1/2-6	6 5/8-5 7/8	6 5/8-5 7/8
6 MTHS	7 1/4-1/8	6 1/4-5 3/4	6 3/4-6	7 1/8-6 3/4
1 YR	7 5/8-1/2	6 1/4-5 3/4	7 1/4-6 1/2	7 1/2-7

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.R.U., Bahrain, Spot 11.4.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 11.4.88	Friday 8.4.88	Friday 1.4.88
DEM	1.6855	1.6725	1.6565
SFR	1.3953	1.3825	1.3650
FRF	5.7145	5.6715	5.6270
DFL	1.8910	1.8700	1.8595
LIT	1.249.50	1.241.75	1.228.75
CAS	1.2390	1.2478	1.2335
YEN	126.70	125.71	123.85
GOLD	1.8560	1.8766	1.8895
SILVER	449.5	451.50	—
	6.42	6.48	—

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	91.25	92.25	\$	334.7
L.Lira	0.94	0.97	£	623.2
S. Lira	6.5	6.7	DEM	203.2
L.Dinar	165	175	SFR	240.5
K.Dinar	1250	1280	FRF	58.7
E. Pound	145	150	YEN(100)	264.8
U.A.E.Dr	93.25	94.25	DFL	177.3
O.Riyal	885	895	SKR	56.5
O. Riyal	93.5	94.5	LIT(100)	26.8
S. Dinar	902	912	BFC	95

Corporate Scene

Housing Bank

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Housing Bank's annual report as of 31 December 1987, the bank reported a net profit of JD 3,009,138. Total assets increased in 1987 by 10 per cent amounting to JD 373.8 MILLION. Deposits also increased to JD 338.3 million. Noteworthy to mention that deposits at all commercial banks in Jordan increased by JD 196.1 million, 22.5 per cent of which where for the Housing Bank

(JD 44.1 million).

Upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, 11 per cent in dividends are to be given to the Bank's shareholders. The rest of the profits is to be transferred to different reserves which will amount to JD 15.3 million, compared with JD 14 million in 1986 (9.3% increase). Therefore, the shareholders' equity will amount to JD 27.3 million.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 65 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-9 companies which gained, 10-47 companies which lost, 48-65 companies which had no change in the price of their shares:

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Bank of Jordan	15.150	15.470	+0.320
2. Jo. Fin. House	1.100	1.180	+0.080
3. Inma for Inv. & Fin. Facilitie	.540	.550	+0.010
4. Holy Land Ins.	1.200	1.320	+0.120
5. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	.940	1.000	+0.060
6. Ahlia Nat. Ins.	1.280	1.280	+0.010
7. Jo. Tanning petroleum	7.000	7.010	+0.010
8. Jo. Tanning	1.930	1.950	+0.020
9. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.300	1.330	+0.030
10. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.470	2.450	-0.020
11. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.570	1.530	-0.040
12. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.190	1.180	-0.010
13. Petra Bank	2.000	1.950	-0.050
14. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.670	1.650	-0.020
15. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.380	1.280	-0.100
16. Jo. Securities Corp	.870	.830	-0.040
17. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1.890	1.870	-0.020
18. Fin. & Cr. Corp	.580	.550	-0.030
19. Nat. Portfolio Securities	.780	.780	-0.030
20. Darco	.430	.420	-0.010
21. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1.100	1.080	-0.020
22. Philadelphia Ins.	.860	.840	-0.020
23. Dar Al-Sha'ab	.380	.370	-0.010
24. Jo. Nat. Lines	.850	.810	-0.040
25. Int. Contracting & Inv.	.280	.210	-0.070
26. Petra Projects	.980	.950	-0.030
27. Ta'jirco. Eq. Hire	.790	.780	-0.010
28. Gen. Inv.	1.330	1.320	-0.010
29. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp	.320	.310	-0.010
30. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.050	1.030	-0.020
31. Arab Pharm. Mgmt.	1.950	1.900	-0.050
32. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.030	1.020	-0.010
33. Jo. Dairy	1.010	1.000	-0.010
34. Public Mining Co.	1.400	1.350	-0.050
35. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3.070	3.000	-0.070
36. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	4.100	3.900	-0.200
37. Jo. Pipe Mgmt	1.150	1.140	-0.010
38. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	.890	.880	-0.010
39. Dar Al-Dawa	1.450	1.430	-0.020
40. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.790	1.720	-0.070
41. Nat. Steel	2.630	2.630	-0.120
42. Interm. Petro-Chem	1.400	1.280	-0.120
43. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.850	1.890	+0.040
44. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.850	1.850	-0.020
45. Jo. Rock Wool	.590	.520	-0.070
46. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.270	1.220	-0.050
47. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.740	2.650	-0.090
48. Arab Bank	114.000	114.000	.000
49. Cairo Amman Bank	30.000	30.000	.000
50. The Housing Bank	1.670	1.670	.000
51. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.100	.000
52. R. Es. Fin. Corp.	.390	.390	.000
53. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.820	1.820	.000
54. R. Es. Inv. Co.	.390	.390	.000
55. Jo. Electricity	1.440	1.440	.000
56. Jo. Leasing Corp.	.800	.800	.000
57. Livestock & Poultry	.780	.780	.000
58. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.200	2.200	.000
59. Jo. Worsted Mills	4.250	4.250	.000
60. Jo. Glass Ind.	.910	.910	.000
61. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick	.210	.210	.000
62. Nat. Ind.	.500	.500	.000
63. Aladdin	1.350	1.350	.000
64. Jo. Ind. & Match.	.680	.680	.000
65. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgmt.	.990	.990	.000

Gold In Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday, 12 April 1988, were as follows:

18 ct	JD 3.750
21 ct	JD 4.350
24 ct	JD 5.400

One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,000

Ounce JD 168.000 (10 c.m. x 31 grammes)

Rashadi Pound JD 31.500 (Seven grammes)

Sterling Pound JD 36.000 (Eight grammes)

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold In London

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in US dollars per troy ounce):

London	449.50 Bid
Paris	447.80 Fixed
Frankfurt	449.47 Fixed
Zurich	449.00 Bid
Hong Kong	451.95 Bid

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London on 12 April, 1988, were as follows:

\$	1.8545-55
SFR	1.3948-58
LIT	1249-1250
FRF	5.7130-80
DEM	1.8848-55
DFL	1.8905-15
BFC	36.26-28
DKR	6.4520-45
NKR	6.2800-60
SKR	6.8340-60
YEN	128.65-75
ATS	11.82-38
CAS	1.2385-95
S.Pes.	111.58-63
F.Mrk.	4.0355-0405
G. Drach	133.75-134.25

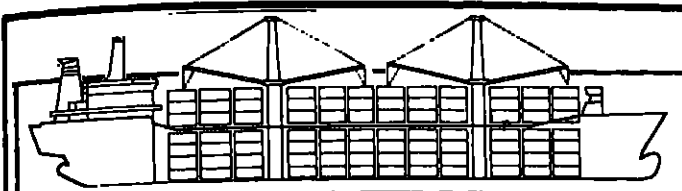
Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba' on 11 April 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.870	0
Gulf Bank	0.320	-0.005
Comm. Bank	0.240	-0.004
Kwt. Ahil Bank	0.270	-0.005
Kwt. Finance House	0.405	0
Kwt. Inv.	0.168	-0.010
Inv. Pearl Kwt	0.102	-0.002
Waiba Ins.	0.415	-0.005
Com. Mkt. CMPLX	0.019.5	-0.000.5
Mobile Tele.	0.355	0
Kwt. Foods	0.285	New share
First Gulf Bank	0.088	-0.001
United Gulf Bank	0.078	New share
Coast Inv.	0.039.5	-0.000.5

Non-Kuwaiti Companies

14 APRIL 1988



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A. Romania (Conv.)	Navrom	Novaci	30-3-88
B. Black Sea (RO-RO)	SDP	Ruzhany	28-3-88
C. Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	A. Goro	13-4-88
D. Yugoslavia (Medi. (RO-RO + Conv.))	Jadranaka	Pharos	30-4-88
E. Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	A. Trader	10-4-88
F. GDR + North Continent + Valencia (Container)	D.S.R.	Mosor	23-4-88
G. Europe (RO-RO)	Hual	Kota Mutlra	6-4-88
H. Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Gangpheng	17-4-88
I. Brazil (RO-RO + Conv.)	Kommur	Kota Banar	28-4-88
J. North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis	Kota Ratu	28-4-88
K. Egypt + Red Sea	Kavar	Kota Jaya	2-5-88
L. China	Coaco	S. Jaehn	9-4-88
		Pritzwalk	1-5-88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 43, departing Venice 28 March, Ravens 29 March, Limasol 4 April, Arriving Aqaba 8 April 1988.
 — R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 44, departing Venice 31 March, Ravens 2 April, Limasol 7 April, arriving Aqaba 11 April 1988.
 — Thames, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 4, departing Aqaba 7 April 1988.
 — Thames, Capitan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.
 — Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 6 departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 12 May 1988.
 — Thames, Eastern Wizard, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 15 June 1988.
 — Thames, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian port 25 May, arriving Aqaba 30 July 1988.
 — Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazil 30 June arriving Aqaba 15 August 1988.

Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, In Aqaba 23 April, 3 May 1988. Dates: R/V 27.02 - 03.05; SB 28.03 - 03.05. Duration: R/V 68 days; SB 37 days.
 — EPDIM JUNIOR III, In Aqaba 13 May, 23 May 1988. Dates: R/V 04.04 - 23.05; SB 18.04 - 23.05. Duration: R/V 50 days; SB 36 days.
 The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karameh) discharging in Bremen 21.02.88; Hitten discharging Nordenham 23.03.88, 27.03.88; Eldim Junior III discharging: Taragona 12.04.88, 13.04.88; Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Europa Shipping Co.

AMMAN (Star) — Europa Shipping Co. has announced in Al-Rai daily on 9 April 1988, that the RoRo vessel's schedule is as follows:

— Noga Skankar V. 7, arriving Aqaba 25 April 1988.
 — Noga Tancred V. 4, arriving Aqaba 1 May 1988.
 — Auto Atlas V. 1, arriving Aqaba, 23 May 1988.
 The above vessels are enroute Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Sheerness, Antwerp, Barcelona and finally Aqaba; Skankar departing Hamburg 9 April, Tancred departing Hamburg 16 April, and Auto Atlas departing Hamburg 10 May 1988.

14 APRIL 1988

Foreign companies

• Dar Al-Handas a in Amman requires two civil engineers, one with 10 years' experience in road designs, the other with four years experience in the same field. Interested applicants should contact the company's offices at Jabal Al-Husseini, opp. Al-Muasher Hospital.

• A company in Amman requires a university graduate accountant with a minimum of two years' experience. Interested applicants may call 668470 or write to P.O. Box 182132, Amman.

• Wanted in Amman a salesman for Clinical Laboratory Products, with a university degree in Biological Sciences, preferably with a practical lab experience and owns a car. Contact Tel. 813833, 5-7 p.m.

• Wanted in Amman an electrical engineer with a background in telecommunication, must be management-oriented with three years' experience, US or UK graduate. Interested applicants may write with C.V. to: P.O. Box 950254, Amman.

• The Intermediate University College requires teachers with M.A. or Ph.D. in all specializations. Interested applicants may call 664530, Amman.

• A foreign company requires a civil architect or chemical engineer, US or UK graduate with minimum two years' experience. Interested applicant may write with C.V. to P.O. Box 925821, Amman.

• The Arab Oil Company in Khafjah, Saudi Arabia, requires a general doctor with five years experience.

• Interested applicants may submit documents, C.V., and photographs to: Personnel-Staff Relations Directorate Arab Oil Co., P.O. Box 256, Al-Khafjah 31971, Saudi Arabia, or contact the UN RWA, Personnel dept., above Jolt transport, Abdaly, Amman.

• An engineering office in Al-Zarqa requires the following personnel: (1) architect engineer, with three years' experience, (2) two newly graduated architect-engineers, (3) mechanical engineer, with three years' experience. Interested applicants should contact Naef Kan'an's engineering office, Faisal St., next to the Municipality's market Al-Zarqa, Tel. 985349.

Job Market-place

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

• Watts Enterprises Company, P.O. Box 40-85, Taipei - Taiwan (Magnetic flashlights)

• Orhan Bingol, Aisrafendi Cad. N. 54, Sultanhamam, Istanbul - Turkey (materials, clothes)

• Intake Takstil Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.S., Buyukdare Cad., Bor Apt. N. 79/11 Kat 5, Mecidiyekoy - Istanbul (Jeans)

• Polyplast End Urunleri Tic. ve San. Ltd, Karabell Sok. N. 85/2, Selatu - Kabaas (plastics)

• Istanbul Otomotiv Sanayi & Ticaret, Abdulhakhamit Cad., Belvediya Dsk. 69 Taksim, Istanbul (radios spare parts)

• Barclays Bank Plc, International Trade Services, Department, P.O. Box 259, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon St., London EC4A 4LT, England (materials)

• Lectac Limited, Charter Land House, 2251 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham B26 3NX, West Midlands (water filters)

• MPS, 128 New Walk, Leicester LE1 7JA England (industrial)

• I.R.G., 14 Chester Road, Northwich, Cheshire CW8 1JB (chemicals)

• Nieu Ltd., G.P.O. Box 4037, Dacca 1000, Bangladesh (food stuff)

• C.C. Factories Pvt Ltd., S.I.E. Sialkot - 4, Pakistan (kitchen utensils)

• S. Vena & Company, North Napper Road, Karachi 2 - Pakistan (chemicals, steel)

• Aleha Enterprises, Suite No. 1204, 12th Floor, Keshi Center Shree Faisal, Karachi - 0407, Pakistan (cotton materials)

• Arthur & Co., P.O. Box 301, Sialkot - 1, Pakistan (orders)

• Embroidery Silk Zari & Art Works, Corner Street, Doctor Karim Mujahid Road, Sialkot City, Pakistan West (orders)

• Samar Singh Jayaswal Private Ltd., 27B, Camac St., Calcutta 700016, India (variables)

• Ogeuss & Elata, Breiten Furtel Strasse 319-221



Standing firm: Mrs Thatcher in Downing Street emphasizing that there will be no dealing with hijackers.



The Reverend Jesse Jackson meets with school children during a campaign stop in Indianapolis. Mr Jackson discussed drug abuse with the students who have followed his campaign as part of a school project since the Iowa Caucuses in February.



US force go to Panama — A soldier at Fort Ord, California, walking in front of a group of Blackhawk helicopters. They were scheduled to be taken to Panama with 1,300 soldiers as a response to tension over US efforts to force General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian military leaders to step down.



Washington Summit announced. — President Reagan announces in the Rose Garden that he will go to Moscow for his fourth summit meeting with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev on 29

May-2 June. Behind the American President is Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze who accompanied the president for the announcement.

News in pictures



New Delhi, India — supporters putting holy water into a Tibetan's mouth, who is on hunger strike unto death at Boat Club. Fifteen Tibetans are holding a hunger strike unto death campaign to protest the Chinese atrocities in Tibet.

A living art

By Lella Deeb
Special to The Star

NATIONAL COSTUMES have assumed a singular importance in the Arab world, and more so when it comes to Palestinian costumes and tradition. Since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestinian traditional dresses have been shown and sold as part of Israeli culture, a trend started by the wife of Moshe Dayan, who sold quantities of the old costumes in both New York and London, and marketed modernized versions as well.

In addition to individual interest in costumes and embroidery, many people began to feel that it was incumbent upon them to preserve tradition in all its aspects, and more began to collect the costumes, develop designs and modernize them to meet the requirements of modern women.

One such group is the Family Care Association, whose President, Hanan Ghosheh Al-Hasan, has her own private collection of old dresses in addition to those belonging to the Association, which began work 19 years ago and has branches

in five refugee camps in Jordan. Its work is not confined to embroidery, and it has helped women to learn to sew, read and do other things in their vocational training programme aimed at raising the socio-economic level of women. Nurseries and child-care centres are also operated by the Association.

But Hanan's love is traditional design and embroidery. "It has to be kept alive eternally in order to stand fast and confront World Zionism which has tried to rob us of these traditions, as well as of our land," she told The Star. "It is also a clear proof of the deep roots of the Palestinian woman, her superior art and excellent taste."

Hanan's collection encompasses traditional dresses from both the East and West Banks. She copies the designs to renew the art, but she also develops and updates dresses, jackets, suits and costumes, now all being made as long or short trendy wear for both young and older women. She believes strongly in the progression of the designs as the only means to keep them alive. She wants women to go on wearing and loving these tradi-

tional/modern designs and pass this love on to the generations to come.

The British Ladies of Amman, a grouping of women most of whom are married to Jordanians, became interested in the work of the Association and decided to sponsor a costume and fashion show on 13 April, whose proceeds will go to charity. Pat Dajani, as president, is deeply involved, and says most of the proceeds from their activities go to local charities, and gives as an example their Summer Fete, which usually nets an average of JD 4,000 every year. This year's Fete, as has become a tradition, will be held in the garden of the British Ambassador's residence on 27 May.

Show co-ordinator Christine Dajani said that the Ladies had also made a contribution to UN RWA for the West Bank and the Gaza Relief Programme. "The show," she said, "would cover a variety of dresses, both traditional and modern, from every part of the country, and would provide an insight into national tradition and culture for those who are new here or are just visiting."

How to set an exhibition

Dr Asil Atill sheds light on the way exhibitions should be set up by speaking of "The Age of Suleyman the Magnificent," an exhibition which was recently held in Washington D.C. with great success.

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

AS MUCH as it is essential for the creation of art, creativity is also the key to its successful presentation. Realizing this important point, and in the hope of throwing some light on how art exhibitions should be set up, the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts hosted Dr Asil Atill, an authority on Islamic Art, to lecture on the subject.

Rather than giving general statements on the way in which artistic works should be presented, Dr Atill, used as an example an exhibition which she recently organized in Washington D.C. The show entitled "The Age of Suleyman the Magnificent" has attracted a wide Western audience and was great success.

Certainly, the charm of the east, and the character of Suleyman, whose portrait hangs in the United States capital, played a considerable role in rendering the show such a success. But not less effective was the effect of the setting of the exhibition whose galleries were decorated in manner reminiscent of the age of Suleyman.

Dr Atill, who is in charge of the Free-Gallery of Art and the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, said the exhibition included "21 objects representing nine countries. Sixty per cent of the works came from the Turkish National Museum, and other collections came from Saudi Arabia." They represented Imperial Objects of Art including ceramics and tex-

When she set up the "Age of Suleyman the Magnificent" Dr Atill, who authored so many books on Suleyman name, said she had two things in mind. Presenting the public with ob-

jects of splendid quality, and that the objects had to belong to the age of a single sultan so that they could relate to the figure. In this case, that of Suleyman the Magnificent.

"The styles and themes initiated during the reign of Suleyman had a long lasting impact on Turkish art, the vestiges of which are still visible today," she said.

The Washington D.C. was divided into three major galleries each presenting a certain area of concern of the Sultan. The first gallery, the back gallery, was devoted to the showing of the 16th century architecture. Suleyman's passion for poetry was matched by his zeal for architecture, according to Dr Atill, "an international figure that has done great service to our (Islamic) history, heritage, and to the people of the West, to use the words of Princess Wisdom, president of Royal Society For Fine Arts, who presented Dr Atill.

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Traditinal costumes serve a national cause



Political statement or fashion statement?

Kaffiyehs ward off the winter winds

The pronunciation is tricky. So are the provenance and political implication of the scarf on sale from sidewalk vendors all over the East Coast. Say "ka-fee-a", and the sound will be right. Wear the large, brightly checked square of cotton around the neck, shawl style over the shoulders or wrapped around the head, and the look will be perfect 1988 American street style. It is also what millions of Americans see on their TV screens practically every night, worn by Palestinians defying Israeli soldiers in the occupied territories.

There are indications that the kaffiyeh style, now competing with running shoes as hot dress-down items in New York City and Washington, is spreading ever westward. When Herman Ruether, interim director of the Chicago-based Palestine Human Rights Campaign, heard that the kaffiyeh was becoming fashionable, he said, "I started talking to people at random." The results of Ruether's informal poll: only three out of ten people cited politics as their reason for wearing the scarf. He adds, however, that during the most recent episodes of violence in Israel-occupied areas, his office received a large number of calls from Americans sympathetic to the Palestinian cause inquiring where kaffiyehs could be bought.

Long a staple of the Middle East tourist trade and a basic component of wardrobes in the Levant, the kaffiyeh came to the US via Europe, where, in all its checkered permutations (black,

blue, green, red or purple on white), it is almost as ubiquitous among the young as fatigue jackets. Yasser Arafat has worn a kaffiyeh, usually with army duds, for 20 years now, and the scarf became a garment of choice among the political protesters and anti-missile advocates of the 70s and early 80s. Fashion, of course, mutes political reverberation. With time the kaffiyeh became politically neutral and lost some of its freshness. But the current televised spectacle of kaffiyeh wearing rebels playing hob with the Israeli army gives the scarves an odd, often ironic resonance when they are worn in the West. Visual continuity suggests a political solidarity that usually comes as a big surprise to the Western wearer. "It's just an accessory," says Kenneth Kaiser, a Boston retail-clothing-store manager. "The ethnic type of look is in right now." "The idea that it's political is ridiculous," says New York City Artist Seven Charny.

Certain practical home-turf applications of the kaffiyeh, like wrapping it as a mask around the face during guerrilla actions, are not yet widely attempted State-side. But Ruether suggests that heavy sales of the scarves, mostly made in Jordan, Syria and the West Bank, could be a small economic boom to the Palestinians.

However such social considerations still take a backseat to fashion. Time magazine, March 21, 1988

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a date or note, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

Journal of the plague

By David Godolphin

Special to The Star
Randy Shiltz: "And the Band Played On", Penguin.

Here, 600 harrowing pages long, is a history of the first decade of the AIDS epidemic: those whom the plague touched, those who spread it, those who fought it and those who looked the other way.

The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome seems to have surfaced in rural Zaire in the early 1970s. It was carried to the capital Kinshasa and thence to North America and Europe, either directly (Randy Shiltz theorizes that sailors brought it to Manhattan for the "Tall Ships" Bicentennial celebrations in 1978) or indirectly via Haiti. The first Western victim was a Danish woman doctor working in Zaire who caught it from handling patients in non-sterile conditions; she died in 1977.

February 1983: 1,025 cases, 394 deaths; by June 1984 2,300 had died out of 5,000 reported cases; by May 1987 there were over 35,000 cases, over 20,000 deaths. The disease has now claimed victims on every continent and in almost every country.

The mathematics of AIDS is alarming. Even more alarming is the long list of opportunistic infections which attack those whose immune systems have been compromised: Kaposi's sarcoma (a skin cancer, both internal and external), pneumocystis pneumonia, toxoplasmo-

sis (a form of leukemia), cryptococcal meningitis, lymphoma, encephalitis, acute herpes and candidiasis. Many victims die excruciatingly from a "cocktail" of these disorders. Shiltz' book is a catalogue of such deaths, a catalogue of appalling suffering.

Shiltz places much of the blame for the brushfire spread of AIDS on the gay community itself, 70,000 strong in San Francisco's Castro Street quarter and equally numerous (though less "high-profile") in other cities. For many gays the rights secured during a decade of political activism included the right to be promiscuous to a degree that finds few parallels in the straight world. Investigating the contacts of early victims, health workers tracked down a French Canadian air steward who is regarded as "Patient Zero", the first major carrier of AIDS, a "Typhoid Mary" who admitted to 250-plus sexual contacts a year and continued to patronize orgiastic bath-houses coast-to-coast even after he was diagnosed with AIDS. With San Francisco's hottest bath-house catering to 3,000 customers a week, the scene was set for a disaster.

Yet, even as the scale of the disaster became apparent, gay leaders fought threats to close the bath-houses, seeing this as the first step down a road that led to the concentration camps.

The baths stayed open until October 1984 and beyond, guaranteeing thousands more infections and deaths.

But the plague is no longer the exclusive province of a promiscuous minority. As early as 1982 there were those who saw that "the major question that remained was not whether heterosexuals would get this disease but how fast". And even in 1983 it was clear that "a guy didn't need 1,100 sexual contacts to run into somebody who carried the virus... just a few partners could do the trick". Or just one.

Shiltz also apportions blame in other areas. The epidemic was "allowed to happen by an array of institutions, all of which failed to perform their appropriate tasks to safeguard the public health". The response to health officials' warnings was endless prevarication. President Reagan and New York Governor Cuomo persistently vetoed attempts to allocate extra federal and state funds to research and care programmes.

Shiltz contrasts the \$1 million spent by the US government on AIDS in its first year with the \$9 million spent on Legionnaire's Disease (which claimed 29 lives in 1978) and the \$100 million spent investigating cyanide-laced Tylenol capsules in Oc-

tober 1982 which claimed 7 lives.

A laboratory at the University of California, one of three centres where the HIV virus was finally isolated, had to delay its research for 8 months waiting for the purchase of a regulation filter to be authorized: it cost \$1,500.

Not until the highly publicized death of Rock Hudson in 1985 did fellow movie-star Reagan finally authorize the kind of funding researchers had been pleading for since 1980.

There are other "villains" in this story. Primadonna retrovirologist Dr. Robert Gallo at the National Cancer Institute was apparently less concerned with public health and safety than with stealing a march on his rivals at the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which isolated the virus a year ahead of Gallo. In the national media (and even some of the gay press) there was a conspiracy to play down the epidemic, largely due to squeamishness about reporting the details of life in the gay fast lane.

"They're going to let us all die because we're queers," predicted gay Congressional aide Bill Kraus in 1983, who himself became a statistic in 1986.

The AIDS story has its heroes too: a half-dozen activists like Bill Kraus and New York play-

right Larry Kramer, lone voices raised in the wilderness of hostility and indifference; the handful of doctors and health workers fighting to contain what they saw from the beginning would become a pandemic; and Rock Hudson, Hollywood's first gay martyr, forced out of the closet to die a terrible death.

Here, without doubt, is the most important book of the 1980s. "And the Band Played On" is as unputdownable as one of Robin Cook's medical thrillers, is a sobering and compelling analysis of what the author calls "a drama of national failure". But Shiltz' book is likely to prove to be only the prologue to a greater drama. Despite some promising experiments with vaccines, despite "miracle" drugs like AZT which offer sufferers a suspension of their death sentence, despite some levelling off of new cases in major cities as "safe sex" campaigns get their message across, the death toll continues to mount.

With an incubation period of 6 months to 11 years, AIDS may only have exposed the tip of its iceberg, to labour the popular metaphor. The World Health Organization estimates that there will be 3 million cases worldwide by 1991; on current percentages this suggests a death toll in the region of 2 million.

"In 1982," comments Shiltz, "nobody seemed to care: that would be the nightmare of 1985." Now, in 1988, there is concern: but the nightmare seems set to continue.

'Looking it up' made easy

By a Star Staff Writer

ANY NEW learner of English would do well to invest in a copy of "Harrap's English-Arabic Basic Learner's Dictionary." This handy reference presents everyday words clearly and simply, with examples taken from spoken as well as written English, with American examples given as alternatives.

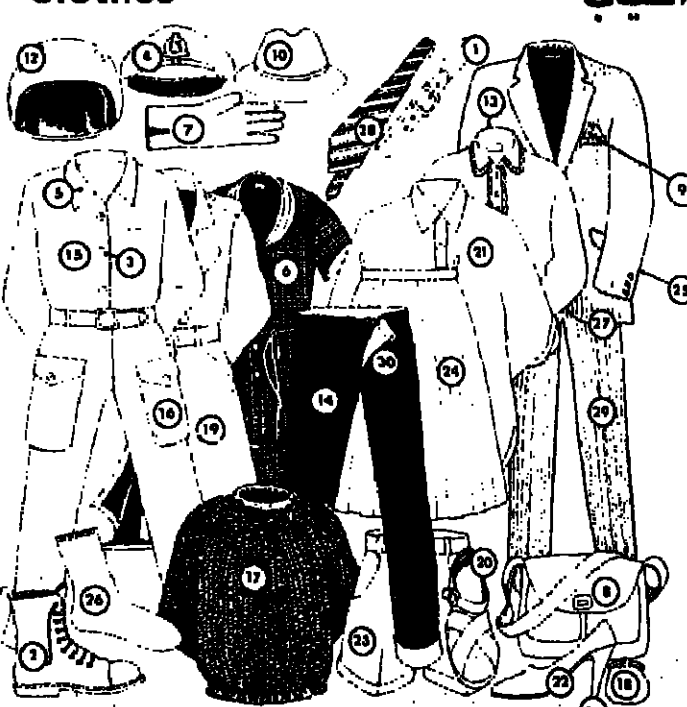
There is useful advice on how to use the words. Take for example the word "dad", spelt "Dad" when used to speak to your father, but "dad" when used to talk about a father. Or "handsome": Usually used of men, but not women or children. Extra attention is given to examples of the word order that often puzzles learners: "Send the present back" or "send back the present" but only "send it back."

Grammatical terms are kept to the minimum, but grammatical principles are clearly demonstrated. For example, one of the tricky concepts in English is that of how to treat nouns classed as countable or uncountable; some dictionaries indicate the type of noun with a special symbol and some don't mention it at all. Harrap's shows the distinctions through examples, as seen in the entry for "glass."

In a special shaded box we see that the substance glass has no plural; some glasses, a piece of glass. However, the thing to drink out of has plural glasses; put the glasses on the table. Thus, the learner is given concrete examples to use as models, and can learn to use the grammatical distinction by putting it into practice.

In a similar vein, there are no fancy classifications for verbs. Any learner who has struggled with the cryptic notations of other dictionaries will rejoice to find the forms of each verb given

Clothes



- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 belt | 16 jacket | 31 shirt |
| 2 boot | 17 pullover | 32 shorts |
| 3 button | 18 puttee | 33 skirt |
| 4 cap | 19 raincoat | 34 sleeve |
| 5 collar | 20 sandal | 35 sock |
| 6 dress | 21 shoe | 36 suit |
| 7 glove | 22 shoe | 37 tie |
| 8 handbag | 23 shorts | 38 trousers |
| 9 handkerchief | 24 skirt | 39 top |
| 10 hat | 25 blouse | |
| 11 heel | 26 sock | |
| 12 helmet | 27 suit | |
| 13 jacket | 28 tie | |
| 14 jeans | 29 trousers | |
| 15 overalls | 30 top | |

What's the difference between a helmet, a cap, and a hat? A picture is worth a thousand words.

over dropping the "e" or doubling the "p."

The design of the pages and the use of dark and light print make it easy to read and to find words quickly. Full-page illustrations introduce lists of words on a related theme, such as clothes, the office, parts of the body, the bathroom, and so on.

The Arabic language used in this dictionary is the standard variety. Frequently there are two or more Arabic translations offered for a word.

This dictionary contains only 2,000 entries, so the learner will

eventually need to move on to a more comprehensive volume like the Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary. The greatest benefit from the Harrap's may be for the learner who takes advantage of its straightforward style and easy accessibility to develop the skills of using a reference book that are so useful in future learning.

Harrap's English-Arabic Basic Learner's Dictionary, 1986, published in Great Britain by Harrap Ltd, JD 2 at the Jordan Book Centre.

التياب



Petra Comics of Amman is now publishing an educational monthly magazine for children entitled Arabic Cartoon. The focus of the magazine is promotion of bilingualism in Arabic and English. Each page features excellent translations from Arabic to English. The magazine reflects the local culture and environment and also employs modern concepts of instruction while entertaining. Each issue contains stories, games, puzzles, and vocabulary enrichment activities. Certainly this publication is a welcome addition to any young reader's library. Marianne Neour

The idea of the Arab comic magazine is a very good one. Stories are written in both the Arabic and English languages. This way we can understand the story better and know the meaning of things in both languages. Younger children can also enjoy the magazine. It teaches them the alphabet and has stories and jokes.

I am happy to read this useful magazine and I hope it will develop and increase the number of its issues. I also hope that we read it more and more.

Zakia Qurban Hussein
1st Preparatory

14 APRIL 1988

Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Portraits of women in the cinema

AMONG THE outstanding Arabic films that were chosen for presentation at the tenth film festival for the "Cinema of Women" held in Paris last month was the Egyptian Classic "Call of the Curlew" (Do'a Al Karawan).

Directed by the veteran Barakat and starring Faten Hamamah the film was made in the early fifties and has since withstood the test of time. Like any great work of art, the years neither dim its brilliance nor lessen its impact.

"Call of the Curlew" is based on a novel of the same title by the most eminent literary figure in the Arab world, Dr Taha Hussein. The excellently written screenplay was revised and approved by Dr Hussein himself. Even though the female of the film is not the same as that of the book, it is not less suitable.

The location of the filming is one of the most beautiful parts of the Egyptian countryside (a village near El Fayyum), a location that the monochrome photography made the most of.

To top it all, the character portrayal of Hamamah in the starring role is still considered as one of her best on the screen. As the simple and unaffected peasant girl she captures the hearts of any audience with her spontaneity and utmost sincerity.

With a strictly local background exposing the inhumanity of the traditions of certain parts of Upper Egypt, the film's main focus is on the harrowing conflict of human emotions... love and hate, honour and shame, revenge and forgiveness.

The life of young Hanadi is sacrificed by her nearest of kin to save the honour of the family. The mother who could not tolerate dishonour is unable to bear the loss of her daughter. But it is Hanadi's sister Amna (Hamamah) who vows to revenge her sister's death by killing her seducer (Ahmad Mazhar).

This proves to be a harder job than Amna had anticipated. Not only does murder not come easily to her, but she also falls captive to a love that can never be fulfilled. The course of that love, the love that grows between her and the man upon whom she has vowed to be revenged, can never run smoothly because the shadow of Hamadi would forever lie between them and make them both suffer.

But despite her loyalty to her sister, Amna's revenge is forgotten and all is forgiven as the man she has unwillingly grown to love lies dead in her arms, paying his life as a token of his devotion to her.

In its expression of deep human emotions, in its exposure of stifling traditions and in its ultimate belief in fate, "The Call of the Curlew" is as real as life itself. It is this reality and truth to itself that makes any work of art live beyond the boundaries of place and survive the limitations of time.

Recent film releases

Action Jackson (R) Carl Weathers — Venerable cop devastates evil auto executive. Spectacular action and 50-50 acting (Fair).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news egos (Great).

Frantic (R) Harrison Ford — Sleek thriller of American physician's desperate search for wife missing in Paris (Good).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is at his best as iconoclastic radio jockey in Saigon (Good).

Hairspray (PG) Ricki Lake — Glitzy burlesque of tacky teen lifestyles of the '60s (Good).

Shoot to Kill (R) Sidney Poitier — FBI agent pursues killer through northwest wilderness. Off-target cop thriller (Fair).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

A Night in the Life of Jimmy Reardon (R) River Phoenix — Trite comedy about overexposed adolescent boy (Fair).

Satisfaction (PG-13) Justine Bateman — Off key film about female rock band performing at a summer beach resort (Boring).

School Daze (R) Larry Fishburne — Spike Lee's unfocused musical about homecoming weekend at all-black university (Fair).

The Serpent and The Rainbow (R) Bill Pullman — Anthropologist confronts Haitian voodoo and politics (Fair).

She's Having a Baby (PG-13) Kevin Bacon — Overworked social satirist about contemporary marriage problems (Fair).

Your
TV guideChannel
2

"Napoleon and Josephine: A Love Story" Right Armand Assante stars as Napoleon (Left) Jacqueline Bisset stars as Josephine

French
Programmes

Saturday
5:45 Le Chevalier de Paris
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus; this week's guest:

Sunday
6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
8:30 L'ecole des Fans: This week's guest.
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Terre des Beles. The documentary land of animals.

Monday
6:00 Louis XI:
7:00 The News in French
7:15 The weekly sports magazine.

Tuesday
6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres, a quiz show
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Le Monde Selon Georges. A documentary "The World According to Georges."

Wednesday
6:00 Les Miserables
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

Thursday
6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
6:30 The Magical World of Chantal Goya, a series for children.
7:00 The News in French.

Friday
5:30 French Feature Film:
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 La Magazine Sirocco.

English
Programmes

Saturday
8:30 Yes, Prime Minister.
9:00 Saturday Variety Show.
10:20 Feature Film, "The Hot Rock" Starring Robert Redford and George Segal.

Sunday
8:30 My husband and I.
9:10 Documentary
10:20 Ohara
11:10 Richman, Poorman.

Monday
8:30 Are you being served?
10 Secret Army
10:20 Feature Film, "Massacre at Fort Holman" Starring James Coburn, and Bud Spencer

Tuesday
8:30 No Place Like Home
9:10 Standby — Light Cameral Action
10:20 Murder She Wrote
11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

Wednesday
8:30 New Series, "The Spectacular World of Guinness Records"

Thursday
8:30 Kate & Allie.
9:10 Wish me luck
10:20 Feature film, "Without A Trace" An expert robber tries to attack a museum so as to take a precious stone.

Friday
8:30 Growing pains.
"Dance fever, part 1" Storyline: When Maggie and Jason serve as chaperones for a Dawey High School dance and the D.J. throws out his back, Maggie steps in. Mike falls in love with a bodacious blonde named Lydia, and Carol is chastised by her girl friends for wanting to dance with Boner. Meanwhile, Ben and stinky sneak out of the house and set out for an adventure.

Saturday
9:10 Magnum.
10:20 Falcon Crest. "Maggie still in the hospital. The judge tries to destroy chais's crops
11:10 Richman Poorman.

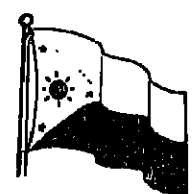
Sunday
The Spectacular World Of Guinness presents the biggest, the wildest, the most incredible people, facts and feats ever to appear on television. Based on the Guinness Book Of World Records, the top-selling book in publishing history, The Spectacular World Of Guinness combines the most proven programming ingredients of spectacle, action, drama, comedy, and star appeal. But the Spectacular World Of Guinness also offers a unique and irresistible twist — every amazing

accomplishment is documented fact.
9:00 Hooperman.
9:30 Tales of the unexpected. "The colonel's lady" Retired Colonel Peregrine (Joss Ackland) is not very interested when he learns that his wife Evie (Pauline Collins) has written a slim volume of poetry. Then he discovers that the book is the talk of the town. Finally he reads it himself and gets a dreadful shock. How can his demure wife have written such a scandalous and erotic work?

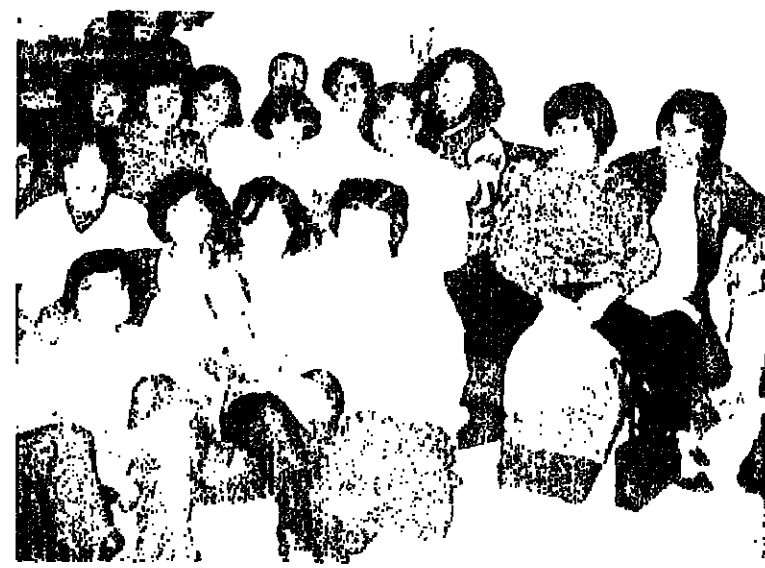
10:20 Napoleon and Josephine. Part Two: Josephine (Jacqueline Bisset) joins Napoleon (Armand Assante) in Italy and Capt. Charles (Patrick Cassidy) follows. Napoleon's mother plots to end his marriage to Josephine. Napoleon returns to Paris a hero and soon mounts an expedition to North Africa. Meanwhile, Josephine is injured in a fall; Napoleon learns of Josephine's affair and retaliates. He returns to Paris a hero, intent upon divorcing his wife.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

THE JERUSALEM STAR 1



Window On the Philippines



A number of Filipinos attend an Easter Party at the house of Elisa Estrada, and Lilibeth Puno

Filipinos in Amman celebrate Easter

The Filipino community in Amman celebrated Easter by attending Mass and receiving holy communion on Sunday 10 April. Among the three churches in Amman where Filipinos usually hear Sunday mass, it was at the St. Joseph Church at the First Circle Jabal Amman where the largest number of Filipinos attended the Easter mass last Sunday.

However, there were also many Filipinos who attended the

noon mass at the Church of Annunciation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Those who failed to go to mass in the morning attended the English mass at the De Lu Salle Church in Jabal Hussein in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, M.S. Elisa Estrada and Ms. Lilibeth Puno, two Filipino women who work for the Pontifical Mission in Amman, held an Easter party on Sunday 10 April at their apartment in Jabal Hussein. They served Filipino food to their Filipino, Jordanian and Spanish friends.

Among their guests were Mrs Victoria M. Saldivar, Mr and Mrs.

Floating University

President Aquino is welcomed on board the S/S Universe, a floating university now docked at the South Harbor, by members of the faculty of the Institute for Shipboard Education-University of Pittsburgh.



Hani Astour, Mr and Mrs. Felcito Genete, Mr Eddie Gatchelotina, Mr Joseph Villadiego and several Filipino contract workers. Later in the evening, Ms Estrada and Ms Puno received and entertained their Jordanian and Spanish friends.

Guideline on Importation of motor vehicles

President Aquino has approved a new guideline on the importation of second-hand motor vehicles. Under the new guideline, a Filipino citizen may import a used left-hand-drive motor vehicle provided:

- 1) the weight of the car does not exceed 3,000 Kilograms (gross weight);
- 2) that the car is not more than five years old; and
- 3) the importer has secured "first prior authority" from the Board of Investment (BOI) before shipping the car.

Only one motor vehicle will be allowed for each person per family. Under the old law, no person could import a second-hand car without the authority of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Senate seeks suspension of privatization of government assets

The Senate of the Philippine Congress has sought the sus-

pension of the government's decision to privatize government assets until Congress has determined what investment areas would be open to landowners who may want to convert their landholdings into shares of stocks in government-owned or controlled corporations.

A joint-resolution sponsored by the Senate Committee on Economic Affairs and the Committee on Trade and Commerce recognized the need to privatise government assets in sugar mills, banks, firms supplying raw materials, and dealers of products and services.

However, the resolution states that in the disposition of government assets preference should be given to employees, sugarcane farmers and clients in the case of firms dealing in product distribution and services; and to landowners who participate in the land reform programme of the government.

New Investment priorities plan signed

President Corazon C. Aquino has signed a new investment Priorities Plan listing 277 areas of economic activities. The new list will be applied to the Omnibus Investment Code of 1987.

Renamed 1988 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP), the new approved version provided for 25 new inclusions and deleted 84 items from the old IPP.

New areas entitled to fiscal incentives provided for under the 1987 Omnibus Investment Code are power generating plants, herbal medicines, toilet soap, monocoque bus bodies, ship-breaking, telephone and telegraph services in less developed areas, tourism oriented services, consumer durables and construction materials intended for exports.

Of the 277 priority areas, 169 are related to manufacturing activities and 67 to agricultural projects. These two areas are the two major thrusts of the Five-Year Economic Development Plan of the Philippines.

The 1988 IPP also gives emphasis on the rationalization, rehabilitation and modernization of projects of existing industries as part of the policy thrust of the Philippine government in order to resuscitate dying industries.

Peso-U.S. dollar rate

The peso-U.S. dollar reference rate improved to pesos 21.00 to U.S.\$1.00 from pesos 21.003 as of 12 April.

sports

Soccer stars deny game charges

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP) — In one of the first cases in Europe in which authorities brought athletes to court for on-the-field behaviour, four international soccer players Tuesday denied charges of disorderly conduct and breach of the peace.

Appearing at the start of a trial expected to take up to four weeks, goalkeeper Chris Woods and defenders Terry Butcher and Graham Roberts, all of England, and Scottish striker Frank McAvennie, were accused at Glasgow's Sheriff court of offences arising out of a match between the city's rival Celtic and Rangers clubs on 17 December last year.

Three of the players, Butcher, Woods and Roberts, play for the Rangers team. McAvennie represents Celtic. During the 2-2 draw at Rangers' home field, Ibrox Stadium, first McAvennie and Woods, then McAvennie and Roberts and finally McAvennie and Butcher were involved in fights. McAvennie, Woods and Butcher were all sent off by the end of the game.

The police officer responsible for crowd safety and public order told Tuesday's court hearing that Rangers-Celtic matches traditionally engendered "great animosity" between rival sets of supporters. John Dickson, Strathclyde assistant chief

constable, said fans would engage in constant jeering and insulting shouting.

Rangers supporters are mainly Protestant and Celtic fans mostly Catholic, and Dickson said the chanting was normally of a sectarian nature. There were often insults against Queen Elizabeth II and Pope John Paul II from rival supporters, he said.

"We feel that there is great animosity and an unrivalled hatred on the faces of some of the fans. It is different from any other football (soccer) game I have attended. Some fans don't even watch the game," Dickson told the court. Giving evidence on the involvement of the accused players, Dickson said there had been an incident in the 16th or 17th minute when the ball was passed back to Woods. He had scooped the ball up and, as he was doing so, was

charged by McAvennie, who ran into him.

"There seemed to be some physical contact between the two. Mr Woods had the ball in his right hand and put his fore arm up to guard it and pushed McAvennie from him with his right fore arm up near the neck," the officer said. What followed appeared to have been a slap by McAvennie that hit Woods on the face, he said.

"Mr Woods then pushed Mr McAvennie away further with his forearm and then seized him, putting his left hand on his neck, and pushed him backwards," Dickson said. Butcher had become involved by running across to the spot and pushing McAvennie away quite violently so that the Celtic striker was propelled backwards. "He (Butcher) seemed very angry because of the incident," Dickson said. By this time, Roberts had arrived on the scene. "He seemed to him some type of blow with his left arm at McAvennie. It was more like a violent push and all I saw was McAvennie going backwards and then down holding his face," Dickson said.

Pakistan wins Davis Cup

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Pakistan outplayed Sri Lanka 3-2 in matches twice delayed by rain to win a berth Monday in the Davis Cup Asia-Pacific Zone Group two Semifinals. The victory came as Mushaf Zia, 23, beat Sri Lanka's top seed, Arjun Fernando, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 in the final match Monday. Zia's smashing serve and top-spin re-

turns forced Fernando to make a number of errors.

Earlier, Pakistan's top seed, Haseeb Aslam, outplayed Umesh Wallopillai 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 in just 92 minutes of play. The final games of the doubles match, postponed by rain Sunday, resulted in a win for the Sri Lankan team of Arjun Fernando and his brother, Surjit.

IN BRIEF

Santana beats Haugen in IBF bout

THCOMA, Washington (AP) — Miguel Santana won the International Boxing federation lightweight Championship Monday night when he stopped Titledholder Greg Haugen after 11 rounds because of a severely cut right eyebrow in a scheduled 15-rounder. Santana, 23, a native of Puerto Rico, opened a two-inch (five-cm) cut on Haugen's right eyebrow with an unintentional head butt in the 11th round, referee James Cassidy said.

The fight was officially recorded as a 12th round technical knockout for Santana, 21-3-1. Haugen was leading the fight on the associated press scorecard at the time Cassidy and Ring Physician Dr Sam Adams decided to halt the fight. It was mostly Haugen's fight through the first eight rounds with the referee taking a point away from Santana for hitting behind Haugen's head in the seventh round. Santana began to turn the fight around in the ninth round when he opened a cut on Haugen's left eyebrow.

Santana, 81 kilos, dominated the 10th and 11th rounds, repeatedly looping right hand leads to Haugen's jaw and pressing the 81 kilo champion of the United States. The Tacoma Dome crowd was stunned when the fight verdict was announced before the 12th round could begin. Haugen, 20-2-1, opened a cut under Santana's left eye in the sixth round and the cut bled until the end of the bout. Haugen lost the IBF 11 kilo championship that he first won from Jimmy Paul in 1986 and then lost and won from Vinny Pazienza.

Second-seeded Nystrom loses in first round
NICE, France (AP) — Jan Gunnarsson of Sweden upset second-seeded Joakim Nystrom

in the first round as the 145,000-dollar Nice open Monday. Gunnarsson, ranked 57th in the world, ran off nine games in a row at one point to defeat fellow Swede Nystrom, 7-5, 6-3.

Trailing 1-5 in the first set, Gunnarsson ran out the first set and jumped to AA 3-0 lead in the second before Nystrom got on the scoreboard again. The pair traded serves from then on for Gunnarsson to win. Nystrom, no. 18 in the World, saw it quickly slip away. "I lost my concentration when I was leading 5-1," Nystrom said. "Then suddenly I was serving for the set at 5-4 and got nervous."

Gunnarsson meets former U.S. open champion Guillermo Vilas in the second round. Vilas was a 6-3, 6-1 winner over Andreas Maurer of West Germany Monday. No. 7 seed Jim Pugh of the United States also

lost in the first round. Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia beat the American 6-3, 7-6, Ronald Agenor of Haiti, the no. 5 seed, won easily over Czechoslovakia's Jaro Navratil, 6-3, 6-2.

In other first-round action, Horst Skoff of Austria, defeated Ricki Osterthun of West Germany, 7-6, 6-3 = lure Meinicke of West Germany downed Josef Cibak of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 7-6 = Libor Pimer of Czechoslovakia whipped yaya dombia of senegal, 6-4, 6-0 and Nicolas Kroon of Sweden beat Florin Segarceanoc of Rumania, 6-0, 6-4.

Tuesday the tournament's top seed, Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union starts play against qualifier Michele Fiorini of Italy. Chesnokov, Ranked 17th in the world, has won one tournament and lost in the finals of two others.

ANNOUNCEMENT

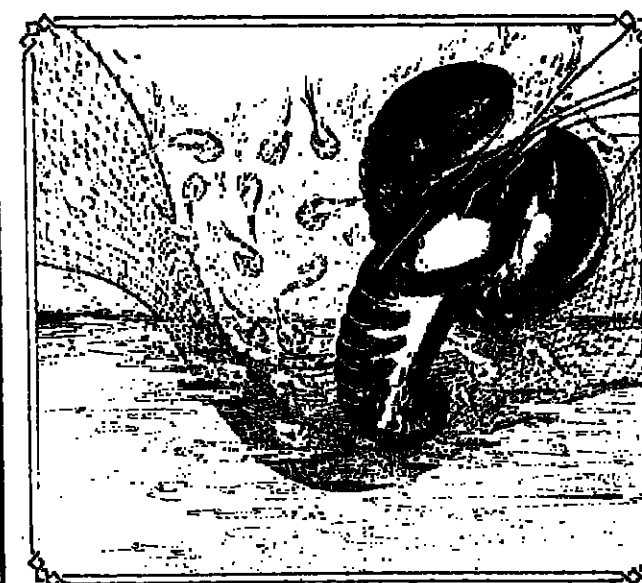
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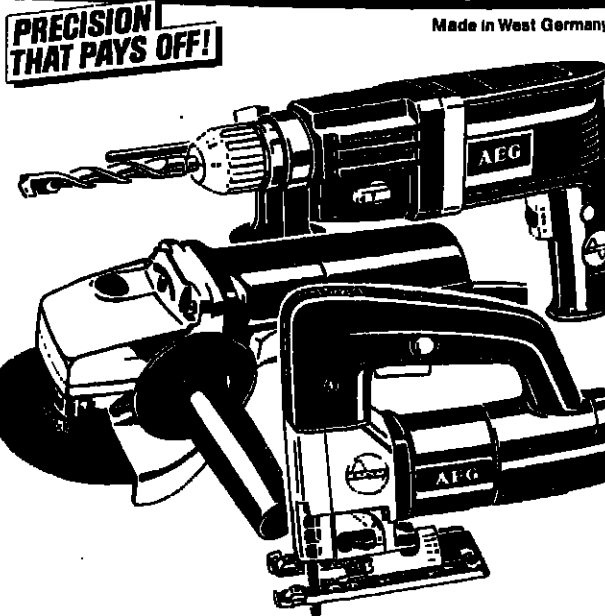
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Firm commitment

The position which Jordan has adopted towards the Peace initiative of US Secretary of State George Shultz stems from deep commitment to pan-Arab goals and conforms with the consensus reached at the extraordinary Arab summit which convened in Amman in November of last year. It is a position reflecting genuine keenness to safeguard Palestinian and Arab rights and upholds the principles which govern collective Arab action and maintain the spirit of unity and cohesion that prevailed during and after the Amman Summit.

In the memorandum delivered to Mr Shultz at the end of his talks in Amman last week Jordan made it clear that it will never deviate from the common objectives upon which Arab countries have come to agreement. Foremost of those are that the Arab-Israeli conflict and all aspects of the Palestinian problem should be solved through an international peace conference with full powers and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is to attend the conference as the representative of the Palestinian people. Jordan has, however, been careful not to obstruct peace efforts by declaring its preparedness to attend the conference as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if the concerned parties agreed to such arrangement.

Jordan's firm commitment to pan-Arab objectives was well-represented by its adherence to the principle that resolution 242 is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967. This is of paramount importance because it means that the Kingdom can never accept a settlement which does not cover Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and above all, from Arab Jerusalem; both of which were seized by Israel by military force and later annexed in flagrant violation of the provisions of resolution 242 and international law and conventions.

Any attempt to cast the slightest doubt on Jordan's clear-cut stands must be strongly and quickly rebuffed and construed as a sinister bid to sow seeds of dissension among Arab ranks and serve enemy schemes. In effect, such an attempt cannot be made except by agents serving the interests of the Israeli enemy and its expansionist aggressive plans. For Jordan constitutes a solid front in the face of Israel's designs to undermine the Arab consensus and maintain the present dangerous status quo.

Jordan, which bravely resisted all pressures in the past to force it to succumb to separate peace negotiations and agreements, continues to stand firmly by the same principles guided by strong faith in the eventual ability of a unified Arab world to realize common aspiration and fulfil the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people.

Iran's complicity

The hijacking of the Kuwaiti civilian airliner this week by pro-Iranian terrorists demanding the release of convicted saboteurs — now serving jail sentences in Kuwait — is shocking in its human and political dimensions. While the cycle of violence continues to claim innocent lives in the occupied Arab territories, on the Iraq-Iran front and in the Gulf waters, one cannot but express disgust over the hijacking affair.

The Kuwaiti government has made it clear that it will not succumb to terrorists' demands and this is a position which requires our support and sympathy. At the same time, we follow with suspense and outrage the bloody episodes that are taking place at Larnaca airport, as at least two innocent victims have met their deaths at the hands of the hijackers.

One's outrage is fueled by new reports pointing to official Iranian complicity in the hijacking incident in an attempt by the Iranian government to achieve leverage over Kuwait, which has until now refused to give in to Iranian pressure over its stance towards the Gulf war.

The Iranian involvement is a crime more serious than the mere hijacking of the Kuwaiti jetliner. By meeting the hijacker's demands of refueling the plane when it was in an Iranian airport and by smuggling into the aircraft weapons and explosives — and even more terrorists according to some reports — Iran has incriminated itself by officially condoning air piracy and by being directly responsible for the unnecessary killings of innocent civilians on board the ill-fated plane.

The Iranian act is not only a clear and flagrant breach of international law, not to mention Islamic principles, which Tehran claims to adhere to, but also an open invitation to world terrorists to seek safe harbour in Iran and to plan and conduct more bloody acts of terror from its soil.

If the Iranian complicity is proven correct, then the whole world must take immediate punitive action, the most immediate of which is the banning of Iran's national carrier from landing rights, coupled with its expulsion from the International Aviation Association (IATA).

Scandal Jitters in French arms industry

By Zafar Masud
Special to The Star

PARIS — As the Iran-Contra arms scandal looms again over the United States with the indictment of Messrs North, Second, Poindexter and Hakim, its French version has resurfaced with the accusations that a French arms firm supplied cannon shells to Iran as recently as February.

In France, as in the United States, the embarrassment of past subterfuge, secret deals and double-dealing finally coming to light threatens to jeopardize the chances of key hopefuls for the top job. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is contesting the presidency in France while Vice-President George Bush is favoured to win the Republican nomination. Both have been mentioned in the respective scandals.

News of the arms supplies to Iran by Luchaire and the state-owned Société nationale des poudres et explosifs during 1983-86, the period before the cohabitation between President François Mitterrand and Chirac, first emerged in autumn 1987. It was readily exploited by the Right, which accused socialist Mitterrand of having known about the illegal business and not doing anything about it.

But the latest revelations by the weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* directly involved Chirac. According to the report, Luchaire had been sending arms consignments to Iran through an Italian subsidiary until February this year.

Like other Western democratic regimes, France has had its share of political scandals recently but it has not suffered its consequences on a scale anywhere close to the series of resignations and indictments in the United States. But the Luchaire affair may yet prove to be an exception. Its consequences, however, would be felt less acutely in the government than in the French arms industry.

The repercussions of the revelations on the arms industry can be potentially more damaging in France than in the United States, because arms manufacture in France is a state monopoly. A secret deal going awry can not only bring on political infamy but also affect the future of the industry or its prestige projects.

A case in point is the government contract to Dassault-Breguet aviation with an initial contribution over several years of 170 billion francs (\$30 billion) for the development of the 'Rafale' combat aircraft, already surrounded by controversy over its cost-effectiveness. Exactly how the Iran arms scandal would reflect on current projects such as 'Rafale' remains as uncertain, but the scale of the government involvement in the industry is instructive enough.

In addition to Dassault, the state controls Thomson, Aerospatiale, Snecma and Matra, plus about 15 other relatively smaller enterprises which account for nearly 99 per cent of the armaments sector. This means close to 300,000 jobs, to which must be added some 100,000 personnel attached to firms responsible for the procurement of raw materials for the manufacture of arms. With an annual turnover of close to 120 billion francs (\$21 billion) the French arms industry accounts for five per cent of the French industrial turnover.

Despite these glorious figures, the industry has been in trouble for the past year. The economic recession and the steady replacement of manual workers by computerized robots have had the obvious impact, but equally damaging has been the spate of revelations of unethical practices in the sale of arms and the government's somewhat clumsy attempts at covering them up. Dassault plans to lay off 30,000 of its staff by 1991, unless the industry witnesses a dramatic turnaround.

Added to the scandals involving sales has been the heartbreak of sales that didn't go through. Since 1986, France

France is believed to have supplied arms to Iran until February this year — the revelation is potentially harmful to presidential hopeful Jacques Chirac. But it's the French arms industry which fears the ramifications of the scandal even more.

has lost potential contracts worth 75 billion francs (\$13 billion) to competitors. These would have included the sale of supersonic interceptors and tanks to Saudi Arabia, cannon and shells to India, helicopters to Canada and Switzerland and air surveillance systems to the United States army.

Military analysts believe the French arms industry has had it too good for too long. In the 1980s, with the Americans involved in the Vietnam war and the Labour government's restraint on arms exports from Britain, the French had the lion's share of sales, especially with their Mirage-IIIs, which had no serious competitor. The oil boom of the mid-1970s led to a further increase in the French arms sales. While maintaining a high quality of armaments, the French profited from their image as a country independent of superpower politics — particularly of US influence.

But the French arms industry received a series of setbacks in the 1980s. The North Atlantic Alliance forces opted for the American F-16, rejecting the Mirage F-1, on which Dassault had staked practically all its future projects. In 1986, Saudi Arabia chose the joint British-Italian-German venture for the Tornado, rejecting the Mirage-2000.

Today the Middle East region is rated to be the world's number one importer of arms, followed by Africa, including North Africa. Nevertheless, France's annual legal arms exports total only 45 billion francs (\$8 billion), or 13.9 per cent of the world market, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). This compares unfavourably with both the Soviet Union and the United States, which control 34 per cent and 25.2 per cent respectively of the arms market.

France still surpasses other major arms suppliers including Britain, Italy, West Germany, China, Spain, Israel and Brazil, each about six per cent each of the total, but its industry obviously isn't happy. Being third in the world brings little comfort to the French arms manufacturers. Furthermore, the arms industry lobby maintains whether a public debate over France's legal and illegal sales practices have been unhelpful to an industry which must export to survive.

Reacting to the latest reports of Luchaire's sales to Iran despite the official ban, Defence Minister André Giraud claimed that the company has not exported arms to Tehran since 1978. Curiously, this was the year when Chirac's conservative majority swept into power. So, it remains to be seen how the press revelations, and government denials, would go down with the French public.

In less than a month, the electorate must choose between Chirac, the Right's forerunner in the presidential race, and Mitterrand. Would it pause and judge each candidate according to his record of controversial behaviour in relations to a distant war? There is little assurance that it will, but that leaves unanswered the question of how the election rivals will decide to use the ammunition from the arms scandal against each other.

Zafar Masud is a Paris-based writer and researcher. He has written extensively on current developments in Europe and the developing world.

Saudi Arabia: Breaking free

A SERIOUS change for the worse in the United States' relations with the Arab came about when Saudi Arabia went to communist China to buy surface-to-surface missiles refused to it by the Americans. Having broken free of US domination of its arms supplies, the Saudis may be emboldened to try and achieve the same freedom of choice in their political decisions.

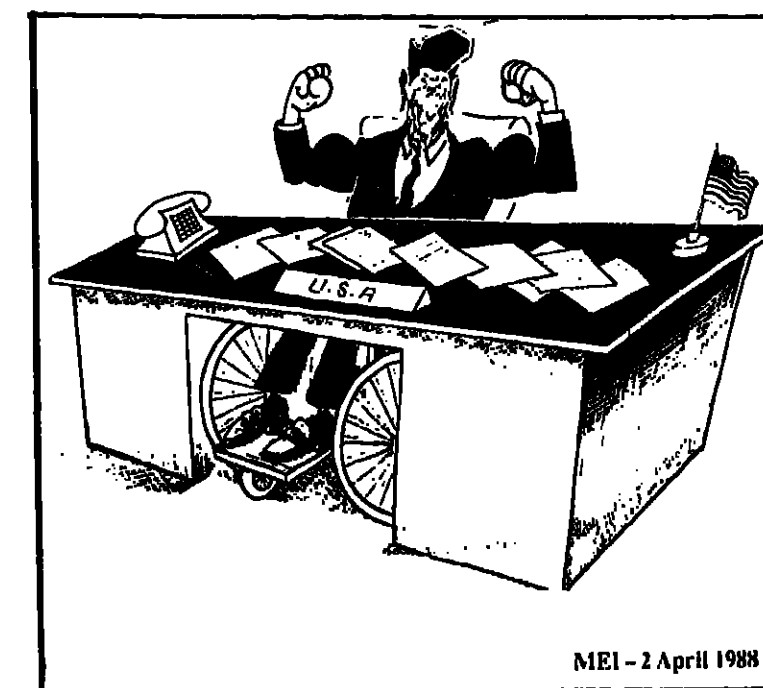
The supply of US arms to the Arab states has always been subject to the condition that the weapons should not present any threat to what are called the "security interests" of Israel, a wide and hypothetical area of argumentation. The effect of the American acceptance of the Israeli veto has been that, in effect, the Arabs got only those American arms that Israel permitted them to have.

Thus Jordan was not allowed to have mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles but only those on fixed bases; Saudi planes were not allowed to be armed with certain air-to-air missiles; and other Saudi planes were not allowed to be based on the airfield at Tabuk in north-western Saudi Arabia because that brought them too close to Israel.

Jordan was the first to break through these humiliating restrictions when it turned to the USSR for anti-aircraft missiles but Saudi Arabia has done something far more daring. It had asked the US for Lance surface-to-surface missiles but, on Israeli insistence, was refused and so turned to China. The fanatically anti-communist Saudis do not have diplomatic relations either with Moscow or Beijing; in fact Saudi Arabia recognizes the rival Chinese regime in Taiwan.

The Saudis must have been mightily offended with the US to strike their Chinese missile deal at the very time when the Americans were trying to persuade the Chinese not to introduce new grades of weapons into the Middle East. Saudi motives are mixed. The weapons every Arab government acquires, especially those in the eastern Arab world, might be said to be ultimately destined for use against Israel. But in the case of Saudi Arabia and other upper Gulf countries — Kuwait and Bahrain — there is the probability that the arms are being acquired to deter Iran from launching on them the same sort of missile attacks as on Baghdad and Basra.

The news of the Saudi acquisition of the Chinese missiles was broken by the



director of the Israeli prime minister's office, along with a barely-veiled threat that since Israel was well within the 3500 kilometres range of the G-2 missile, which the Israelis allege could and would be nuclear armed, that the missile sites would be "taken out" by Israel as was the Iraqi nuclear site in 1981.

The Israeli attempt to raise the nuclear threat is a piece of propagandist scare-mongering. No Arab country has a nuclear capacity and Pakistan, for all its obligations to Saudi Arabia, is sufficiently responsible not to pass on any nuclear weapons it may have manufactured. But the use of chemical warheads is a possibility — by both sides.

In any case Israel for years now has been within the reach of Jordanian long-range missiles, so the Saudi missiles really pose no new threat. And as the damage and casualties inflicted on Tehran by Iraqi missiles shows, old-fashioned conventional high-explosive warheads are still very effective.

Equally propagandistic is the baseless and Israeli-inspired rumour, at least five years old, that Israel and India might co-operate in destroying Pakistan's nuclear facility. This is just another example of Israel's fairly desperate attempts to gain international and especially Third World respectability by association with India, attempts which India has consistently rebuffed over the past forty years.

Denktash: A slow but steady recognition

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — Rauf Denktash is a president unencumbered by the shadowy figures of plain clothed policemen seeking to protect him from assassins. But if the lack of a personal guard is a reflection on his VIP status, Denktash seems unfazed by it. It doesn't turn out to be a good idea anyway — walking to a conference in London he was attacked by an opponent, a Greek Cypriot from the southern half of the island he doesn't rule.

Denktash remains confident as he sees subterranean trends on the international scene that, he feels, may strengthen his case as the president of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), which no-one except Turkey recognizes and yet which seems to be thriving in trade, tourism and surreptitious links with the rest of the world.

The TRNC proclaimed its existence on 15 November 1983, nearly a decade after the area under its de facto control was occupied by the Turkish armed forces in an intervention that cost Turkey dearly in Western aid and goodwill. Turkey sent its troops to the island in July 1974 to prevent the leaders of a pro-Greece coup on Cyprus from fulfilling their promise of union between the island and Greece. The years following the occupation were marked by a deepening stalemate, hence the Turkish Cypriots' decision to go it alone.

But the post-proclamation period

hasn't been easy either, with the non-recognition evidently the most traumatic experience of all. "It hurts," said Denktash in an interview in London, "because nations should know the facts of Cyprus after 25 years. Their adamant refusal to find out the truth is a hurting sensation."

He said he hadn't personalized the snub. But, he added, "we know countries which are prone to recognize us but have been stopped by others. We know countries which would recognize us, but they have their own national considerations which stop them from doing so. We know countries which should be the first to recognize us, but for reasons unknown to us shy off it."

He said in his diplomatic attempts to win recognition for the TRNC he had faced a welter of counter-arguments. "Some say if we start recognition here, then more people in other places will start seeking the same thing from us and that will be too much."

"But there is not a single case similar to that of Cyprus, where it is not a nation separating, but it is two nations who have come together and formed a partnership state and one of the nations has tried to destroy the other and its rights." He said, "education is necessary, we find. The more they learn, the more they find we didn't know. When people can afford to say they didn't know it means they are ready to learn, so we have to persevere."

The determination of Denktash has been reinforced by two recent events:

The Arab reaction to the Israeli pre-emptive threat was further indication of the widening gap between the Arabs and the US. Syria was the first to tell the US that any Israeli attack on Saudi Arabia would be considered as an attack on itself. But a Syrian threat is not all that important. Far more significant was the warning from Egypt, an ally of the US, with the implied threat that such an attack would mean the end of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. Then Jordan and Kuwait spoke up and the 44 countries of the Islamic Conference Organization said their word.

Since all these warnings were addressed to the United States, Washington lost no time in announcing that President Reagan himself and other very senior officials have told Israel not to carry out any pre-emptive strike on the Saudi sites. But the record shows that when Israel decided that, in its words, it must protect its security, it goes ahead and acts whatever Washington might have said, and is then forgiven.

There is a difference this time, the alarm has been raised well in advance. For once it looks as if the US will not be able to get away with submitting to Israel's dictates while at the same time remaining on good terms with the Arabs.

G.H. Jansen Middle East International
1 April

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

The fight against air piracy

THE DRAMA of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner and the plight of its passengers have brought back to the limelight one of the most abhorred and internationally-condemned practices of terrorism: The seizure of a passengers plane in midair and holding the people aboard as hostages pending the fulfillment of certain demands.

The fact that Kuwait has been the target may point to the culprits or the power which stands behind them. The hijackers' demand of releasing 17 pro-Iranian convicted terrorists from Kuwaiti jails and their choice at the beginning of an Iranian airport to air their demands could be selected as evidence against Tehran or a pro-Iranian terrorist group.

Although no concrete evidence yet exists about direct Iranian involvement in this air piracy, the way the hijackers were treated at Mash'ad airport indicates that the Iranian authorities were lenient and even sympathetic with the hijackers. The Iranians ignored a request by a Kuwaiti foreign ministry team not to refuse the plane and offered facilities to enable the hijackers to enter into direct negotiations with the Kuwaiti government.

One has also to consider Iran's repeated threats against Kuwait because of the latter's support for Iraq. The recent Iranian missile attack on a Kuwaiti island shows that the Iranian regime harbours evil intentions against Kuwait. Among the six members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, Kuwait seems to pose as a major target of Iran's aggressiveness.

It is the hijacking and the intolerable suffering of the innocent passengers which attract most of the attention in this sad affair. For once again, innocent people are subjected to extreme pain because of political or ideological differences among governments or certain groups. Only people who had undergone such experience can tell of its horrors.

Similar acts of terrorism in the past have made it clear that such actions only aggravate the problem and make existing conditions more awkward and complicated. Governments can never submit to terrorists because if they do, they open their doors ajar to more terrorism.

The Kuwaiti airliner was hijacked at a time when it was believed that air piracy had been put to an end by the series of tough security measures taken at airports and aboard passengers planes throughout the world. Co-operation among governments of all affiliations on how to treat the hijackers was also thought to have convinced the air pirates that they have no place to which they can resort and thus escape punishment.

The hijackers of the Kuwaiti plane, however, have undermined the urgent need for tougher measures and closer international co-operation to cope more effectively with the problem. In some cases, such measures should include a world boycott of the country which offers the smallest protection to the air pilots.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 21

Beita

Deportation and demolition

Occupation authorities expel eight Palestinians and blow up 14 houses

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)—Arabs in the occupied territories shuttered their stores Monday and stayed home from jobs in Israel under PLO orders, and leaders of the four-month uprising called for a special "day of fire-bombing" later this month.

The latest underground leaflet circulated in the occupied territories praised Beita for "showing settlers a lesson" during the incident, and called on Palestinians to devote a day Wednesday to raise money for "the heroic village."

The leaflet, congratulated Palestinians for boycotting U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz during his recent Middle East swing. "Your uprising stopped Shultz from his fake plan, and he went back to his country as a big failure, without any of our people having met him," the leaflet said.

However Business came to a virtual standstill in towns and cities in the West Bank and Gaza as residents observed a commercial strike called for in the last leaflet.

In Bethlehem, the central market was closed and tourist shops lining Manger Square were shuttered. No Arab taxis or buses were operating.

The leaflet called for a "Palestine molotov day," referring to the Molotov Cocktails, or fire-bombs, often thrown by rioters at Israeli targets. Palestine Molotov day is as an answer to the authorities' position to give settlers the right to shoot at any Molotov thrower. The leaflet added the day, which it set as April 21, was to be a general strike day. Palestinian journalists saw the statement as a call for Arabs to devote the day to throwing firebombs.

The leaflet also called for increased interdependence among Palestinians in the territories, reflecting the economic strain of four months of sporadic commercial strikes. "The united uprising calls on people to start helping each other, socially and economically," the leaflet said. "We ask them to look after each other, to start planting on the land and raising chickens, and to economize."



Zionist terrorism: A revolving cycle

For the record

History repeated itself when the occupation authorities blew up houses in Beita last Thursday and expelled Palestinians from their land Monday. Forty years ago, Stern and Argon gangs perpetrated a bloody attack against the village of Dir Yassin near Jerusalem. Houses were blown up on their inhabitants and more than 250 were killed.



A relative of a martyr weeps as she hears the ill-omened news

In another grave development on Monday Israel expelled eight Arabs to neighbouring Lebanon. Israeli troops also braced for further violence in the occupied territories following a clash on Monday in which soldiers shot dead two Palestinians and wounded three in the occupied West Bank, Israel radio reported.

The shootings occurred hours after Israeli helicopters flew the deportees, across the northern border and issued deportation orders against 12 other Arabs. "This is a measure we use from time to time to deal with inciters," Shmuel Goren, a defence official who administers the occupied territory, told Israel radio. "There are a list of others slated for deportation. We will not hesitate to deport them if we find it necessary," Goren added.

However Israel's Deputy Chief of Staff, Gen. Ehud Barak, told Israeli newspapers that reserve soldiers would be called up for 62 days a year instead of the usual 40 to cope with violence in the occupied territories. "The deportations are a revenge for Beita," said Elias Frej, Mayor of the West Bank's biblical city of Bethlehem. "It was done to appease the settlers."



Houses blown up on inhabitants belonging

But Ariel, head of the West Bank settlements council, called the move, "Too little too late," and demanded additional expulsions.

Meanwhile Violent clashes between Palestinians and soldiers were reported throughout the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the city of Nablus, soldiers shot and wounded nine Arabs, hospital officials said. Another Arab was wounded in Gaza.

After Friday's clash in Beit Ummer, located about 13 miles (20 kilometers) south of Jerusalem, the army closed the village to reporters.

A villager said the incident started when dozens of youths burned tires and threw stones at soldiers after Muslim noon prayers Friday. On their part, soldiers brought in two bulldozers and for five hours reaped havoc in the village said the resident who would only give his first name, Mohammed, for fear of retaliation. "They just wanted to punish us," said Mohammed.

Mohammed said each bulldozer was surrounded by about 50 soldiers who pointed their submachine guns and raised riot sticks to keep away screaming villagers.

He pointed to the village mosque whose windows were broken. Mohammed said soldiers had smashed them, with their boots and sticks. Army policy warns soldiers against entering mosques to avoid the escalation of tensions.

In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, hundreds of Arabs took to the streets Saturday,



Children detached from their kinsfolk

day for deporting more Palestinians and destroying Arab homes in a village where an Israeli settler girl was killed. The UN chief said Israel had violated provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention designed to protect civilians living in occupied territory.

"The secretary-general is worried that such measures as deportation and other forms of collective punishment, such as the recent demolition of homes in the village of Beita, will aggravate tension that prevails in the area," his spokesman, Francois Giuliani, said. Giuliani said Perez de Cuellar also appealed to Israel to rescind the deportation orders.

However, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday he hoped the expulsions would crush the 4-month-old wave of rioting in the territories Israel captured from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 Middle East war. At least 143 Arabs and two Israelis, the girl and a soldier, have died in the unrest.

The United States, a traditional ally of Israel, has also criticized the expulsions. State department spokesman Charles Redman said Monday that they "further inflame passions" and violate international human rights agreements.



Soldiers add insult to injury

Honour Roll

— Fuad Saleh, Kufr Al-Ra' — West Bank
— Mohammad Kamel Yahya — Kufr Al-Ra' — West Bank
— Mohammad Karak — Kufr Al-Ra' — West Bank
— Jalal Mohammad Aris — Kufr Al-Ra' — West Bank
— Mahmoud Mohammad Ziyad-Qalqiliya — West Bank
— Sobheyah Rashid - Al-Shatti Camp — Gaza Strip
— Yousuf Rabi — Deir Abu Meehrai — West Bank

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Eyewitness in the occupied land

The yellow wind



"From Zakariyya. A village." "Were you born there?" She laughs.

Even her mother has no memories of it; her mother was five years old when they fled. It is her grandmother who preserves the family tradition. "Grandmother was married at the age of seven to a twenty-year-old man. This is what happened:

The Turks were fighting the British, and the Arabs feared that the Turkish soldiers would take the girls. So they betrothed them while they were still in diapers. Grandfather himself went out to the Great War, and once when he returned on furlough his wife called him a bad name. He became angry with her, lifted her up in his hands, and threw her far away. That's how little she was." And the kindergarten teacher doubles over with laughter as she tells the story. Today, that grandmother has four sons and a daughter in Dheisheh. She has survived the Turks, the British, and the Israelis — three occupations.

She is attractive, the ruddy-cheeked teacher, she is sharp and excitable and is not afraid to say what is on her mind. She was born in Dheisheh, and she supposes she will spend her whole life here. She is engaged to a young man from the camp.

"How do you enjoy yourself?" "There isn't much to do here," she answers. "We go to friends, to relatives." Even after the wedding, the couple will have no place to be alone. "Where will you build your house?" "In the camp, over my parents' house."

"And you don't want to leave here for a better place?" "Only for my homeland. Even if they offer me a palace. Our parents made a mistake when they left their homes. We won't make that mistake."

"And you don't dream sometimes that you might live in a better place?" "Dream?" She laughs. "I have a responsibility to the suffering that my parents endured, and to my own suffering," she says. "And because of this responsibility to suffering you won't try to achieve even a limited possible happiness?" "I can't. I don't want to."

I remember the similarity between the symbol of the Iron, the underground military organization that fought for an independent Jewish state, and that of the Fatah, one of the guerrilla groups fighting for an Arab Palestine: here a flat grasping a rifle against a map of the Land of Israel, and there two fists holding rifles against the same map.

The young and enthusiastic kindergarten teacher was neither the first nor the last of those I met during the weeks I spent in the West Bank who voluntarily turned themselves into objects, into impersonal symbols.

"And the children, what about them?" I ask. "The children here know everything," she says, and the other teacher nods. "Some of the children here are the fourth generation in the camp. On any night, the army may enter their house, right into the house, conduct a search, shout, turn over the blankets and elash at them with their bayonets, strip their fathers. Here, Naj, here." Naj is two-and-a-half years old, short for his age, with black eyes, curls. "A month ago, they took his father, and he doesn't know where he is or if he will ever return."

UNRWA school: Place to imbue students with liberty

DHEISHEH WOULD become invisible as far as travellers along the road were concerned, and the fence would become a new Palestinian symbol. The rainwater and the sewage still flow in rivulets along the paths. A man is putting a heavy stone on a tin-roof to prevent it from blowing away. A group of young men are building another room onto a house.

The owner of a little grocery store is surprised at my entry, and rises in concern. His merchandise is scanty and old. For the most part, it consists of cigarettes, soft drinks, and dusty cans of pineapple displaying sun-lanned young women.

A friend of the store-owner checks first to make sure that I am not from the mukhabarat (the intelligence service), and then says that he will speak of anything except politics, since politics is a science in which it is very difficult to discover anything new, no? "It is better to remain silent," he says.

Then he finds that he cannot hold back, and hurriedly whispers, "Napoleon, Bismarck, Hitler — none of them lasted. They were too strong. It's best to sit quietly and wait."

A group of small children are racing up a slope. The Dheisheh kindergarten: two teachers, young women ("Don't give our names, but you can quote"), and thirty-five children, from two to five-years old.

These are the children who in '87 sold us figs for a grush and washed our parents' cars for ten grush. Then they grew up a little and became the shabab, the young men, the ones with a look of hate in their eyes, rioting in the streets and throwing stones at our soldiers, and then they grew a little more, and from among them came the ones who made the Molotov cocktails and the bombs. These are the same children from '87. Nothing has changed in the refugee camps. But for how they are little children in kindergarten.

The children shout and cheer, after making a conscious effort necessary, perhaps, for all strangers, and for Jews and Israelis in particular. "I begin to differentiate their faces, their voices, their smiles, their characters. It requires an investment of energy on my part, since I have trained myself to look at Arabs with that blurred vision which makes it easier to deal with their accusing, threatening presence."

The teachers giggle, they blush, they consult each other: yes, they would be happy to take me to see their kindergarten. We stride upward among boulders and puddles. In every direction someone is busy building, renovating, painting. The families are large, and more and more must be built.

On the roof of one of the houses sits a boy, perhaps twelve years old, his head shaved and his eyes closed, playing intently on a comb wrapped in paper.

Part II

Between two buildings sits a concrete structure, plastered white on the outside and closed with an iron-door on which is the UN emblem. It looks like a public bomb-shelter from the fifties. One of the young teachers opens the iron-door, full of what appear to be bullet holes, and I enter the Dheisheh kindergarten.

First, one has to get used to the dimness. There is no electricity in the kindergarten. I stand in a long, narrow space divided into two rooms. There is not one picture on the grayish walls; because of the dampness, the wall crumbles if you try to pound a nail into it. In one corner of the room are a metal table and two chairs. One other piece of furniture: a thin reed mat.

The teacher tells the children to sit, and they do so, crowding onto the mat. They chatter with one another until the teacher tells them to be quiet. From that moment on, they are totally silent, not making a sound during our entire conversation. In an Israeli kindergarten, the children are unable to remain quiet for a single minute. They jump up from their places, run to the teacher, say what they have to say, argue.

They are free children, and you can understand what this freedom is only when you see its opposite. "The children are so quiet and disciplined," I say to the kindergarten teacher, and she answers with an Arabic proverb: "The gosling floats like the gander" — like father, like son. "Where are you from?"

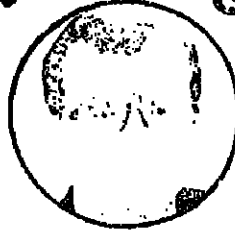
Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Last Saturday 9/4/88 marked the 40th memorial day of the Dir-Yassin massacre. This is a bloody episode of the Zionist practices aimed at vacating the land of its legitimate inhabitants and consequently Judaizing it. The massacre coincided with and was followed by the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948. The Jerusalem Star publishes those names accompanied by a brief for each starting this week.

1. Abel Al-Qamh located 33 kms. NE of Safad. Population: 330. Obliterated in 1948, and the Jewish settlement of YUVAL was established on its stolen lands.
2. Abu Zuraiq located 23 kms. SE of Haifa. Population: 550. Obliterated in 1948.
3. Abu Shoushah located 8 kms. S of Ramleh. Population: 870. Obliterated in 1948, and the Jewish settlement of Bet Uziel was established on its stolen lands.
4. Abu Shoushah located 6 kms. NW of Tiberias near the lake's shore. Population: 1,240. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 9,000 dunums were added to the lands of the Jewish Kibbutz Ginnobar.
5. Abu Shoushah located 25 kms. SE of Haifa. Population: 720. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 8,960 dunums were stolen and added to the lands of the Jewish settlement of Mishmar Ha'emek.
6. Abu Al Fadl located 12 kms. NW of Ramleh. Population: 510. Obliterated in 1948, and on its stolen lands of 2,870 dunums, the Jewish settlements of Nahalat Yehuda and Neta'im were established.
7. Ijzem located 28 kms. S of Haifa. Population: 2,970. Obliterated in 1948 and Moshav Keren Maharal was established on its 46,905 dunums of stolen land.
8. Ijeel-N located 14 kms. NE of Jaffa. Population: 470. Obliterated in 1948, and the Geliot settlement was established on its stolen Land of 17,850 dunums. Its lands are now incorporated as a suburb of Herzliya.
10. Idhribah located 50 kms. S of Jaffa. Population: 490. Obliterated in 1948, and the Jewish settlement of Haruvit was established on its stolen lands of 7,103 dunums.
11. Asdoud located 40 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 4,630. Obliterated in 1948, and the town and port of Ashdod was established on its stolen lands of 45,871 dunums.
12. Alashrafiah located SW of Beisan. Population: 230. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 5,200 dunums were stolen.
13. Eshoa located 27 kms. W of Jerusalem. Population: 820. Obliterated in 1948, and the two settlements of Hartouf and Eshta'uf were established on its stolen lands of 5,552 dunums.
14. Ikret located NE of Acre near the Lebanese border. Population of 500, were forced to evacuate their village in 1948. All the village buildings were blown up on Christmas day, 1952, and all its lands of 24,722 dunums were stolen. All the village people were Maronite Catholics.
15. Umm Khalel located 14 kms. W of Tulkarm on the Mediterranean Sea. Population: 970. The village lands of 2,894 dunums were stolen and incorporated into the Jewish city of Natanya after the village was blown up in 1948.
16. Umm Al-Zaynat located 27 kms. SE of Haifa. Population: 1,470 innocent, God-worshipping souls. Obliterated in 1948, and Moshav Elyaqim was established on its stolen lands of 22,058 dunums.
17. Umm Al-Shouf located 37 kms SE of Haifa. Population: 480. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 7,426 dunums, were stolen.
18. Umm Ajrah located 25 kms of Beisan. Population: 260. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,313 dunums were stolen.
19. Umm Al-Amad located 18 kms SE of Haifa. Population: 265. Obliterated in 1948, and Moshav Allone Abba was established on its stolen lands of 9,123 dunums.
20. Umm Kalkhah located 3 kms of Acre. Population: 800. Obliterated in 1948, and the Ben Ammi settlement was established on top of its stolen lands of 810 dunums.
21. Umm Kalkhah located 13 kms of Ramallah. Population: 60. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,305 dunums were stolen.
22. Endor located 22 kms SE of Nazareth. Population: 820. Obliterated on 31 December, 1948, and its lands of 12,444 dunums were stolen, and the Endor settlement was established on these stolenlands.
23. Barbarah located 21 kms NE of Gaza. Population: 2,410. Obliterated in 1948, and the Mayquim settlement was established on its stolen lands of 13,444 dunums.
24. Al-Burj located 3 kms NW of Ramleh. Population: 480. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,706 dunums were stolen.
25. Barfelleh located 7 kms SE of Ramleh. Population: 730 Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 7,134 dunums were stolen.

Continued next week

Every Week

By
Dr. Nabil El-SharifHonourable
stand will
continue

IT COULD not have been a coincidence that the bomb explosion that went off in Amman earlier this week came less than 24 hours after the announcement of the honourable stand of the Kingdom vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem. It is clear that some elements were trying desperately to show their displeasure at this stand that stirred a wave of approving national feelings throughout the Arab world.

Israel was counting on a premature Arab rejection of the Shultz initiative, so that it could come out as the peace-loving party that is not given a chance by the Arab countries, who refuse all initiatives. But it seems that the Arabs, and His Majesty King Hussein in particular, were aware of this Israeli ploy, and decided against granting Israel the free gift it was looking for.

Mr Shultz's initiative and the press interviews that accompanied it were intended to be so provocative as to invite a fiery and flat Arab rejection of the initiative and Mr Shultz's statements that were getting closer and closer to embrace the ultra-extremist Israeli positions day by day.

The qualitatively new Arab approach, spearheaded by King Hussein succeeded in exposing Israel as it really is: a blood-thirsty, racist entity that is interested only in maintaining its oppressive domination over the Palestinian population. The Israeli image, which has been badly damaged over the past four months, would have benefited tremendously from an Arab rejection of the American initiative. Shamir himself would have most likely gone on record as lamenting the loss of a golden opportunity for achieving peace.

The bomb explosion in Amman is only an indication that some elements are frustrated and losing patience with this new Arab approach, and with the Kingdom's unequivocal and committed stand in defence of Arab rights and dignity.

Jordan has never given in before intimidation or black mailing. On the contrary incidents, like the cowardly bomb that went off in Amman earlier this week, serve to prove — if there is need for proof — that the country's honourable path should continue, and that those elements that attempt to force the country to abandon this path, will only reap more frustration and isolation.

India:
Dynasties and an aftertaste of the RajBy Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — The end of the British Raj in India, which came with the country's independence in 1947, and the simultaneous creation of the new state of Pakistan, was inauspicious enough; it was marked by unprecedented sectarian violence between Hindus and Muslims. This was despite the confident independence ceremony speech by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister, who announced that India "will awake to life and freedom."

Thousands of deaths in riots were an ominous start to India's self-government. But Nehru's leadership, and a determined collective effort for self-improvement, prevented India's slide into the kind of chaos many other countries experienced after freedom from colonial rule. However, religious conflict has continued spasmodically ever since, more recently between Hindus and Sikhs, challenging India's fragile democracy.

"From Raj to Rajiv," published by BBC Books, is compiled by the chief of the Delhi bureau of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Mark Tully, and Indian producer Zareer Masani. It is distributed in conjunction with their radio series of the same name. Tully has been reporting for the BBC from India for over 20 years and Masani is a current affairs producer for radio.

Although the book contains a chronology of prominent events in India's recent history since its independence, it is not a history of the country per se. Rather it presents an outline of many aspects of India interspersed with interviews with a broad cross-section of Indians — from politicians to economists, filmmakers to a Hindu priest. Their opinions and comments help to form a picture of India past and present.

The book asserts that, "The 1950's were the golden years of Indian independence, an era of optimism and enlightened leadership, when the country seemed to be carrying through the essential tasks of modernization at home, while also emerging as the leading international spokesman for the newly independent Third World."

This was partly due to the strong leadership of Nehru, who remained prime minister until his death in 1964. He believed that an industrial revolution would provide the answer to the

Four decades ago India became an independent nation. In the intervening years the country has struggled to preserve its democracy at some cost to its peoples and political institutions.



Raj in India: End of a dynasty

nation's poverty.

The authors indicate that there has been a revolution, with the value of industrial production rising from \$800 million at independence to \$48 billion now. But professor Sukhamoy Chakravarty, a leading economist reveals that, "Twenty to thirty per cent of the population have appropriated the largest part of the gains. Seventy per cent may have shared in it, but very unequally, so much so that you might as well say that 40 per cent has not practically been touched, compared with where they were 20 or 25 years ago."

But the undertaking of the country is huge — to bring some 300 million people, about 40 per cent of the population, out of dire poverty — "without resort

to force or compulsion, communism or tyranny."

The book discusses Hinduism, described as "the backbone, heart and soul of Indian civilization," and the emancipation of women. This latter subject is written in conjunction with education.

A social worker comments that although women are becoming more aware of their needs and rights, a major and continuing weakness of the women's movement in India is that it remains largely the preserve of urban and educated women and has yet to reach the poorer, rural women.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is the fourth generation of his family's political dynasty. His

great grandfather, Pandit Motilal Nehru, was a prominent politician, followed by his prime minister son, Jawaharlal Nehru.

The dynasty was interrupted by the premiership of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1964, but his premature death from a heart-attack after his being only 18 months in office meant that the dynasty returned when Indira Gandhi came to power.

N.K. Seshan, the private secretary she inherited from Nehru, says of her initial inexperience, "I don't think she had a clue of how to rule a country of 600 million people. Unlike Panditji (Nehru), who was a great man with vision and ideas, Mrs Gandhi had to rely on her so-called advisers." But later, with the maturity of her leadership she was to be described as "the Empress of India."

Indira Gandhi planned to pass the reins of political power to her eldest son, Sanjay, but he was killed flying a light aeroplane and Rajiv, the younger son and an airline pilot by profession, with little interest in politics, was reluctantly brought into the "family business." He came to power sooner than anyone could have expected after the assassination of his mother in 1984, who had "towered over India for 19 years."

Rajiv is described by Tully and Masani as "the youngest and most inexperienced prime minister that India (has) ever known." He has earned a reputation for being inaccessible, but they argue that this is partly due to the unavoidable tight security that surrounds him because of threats from Sikh extremists.

Though India undoubtedly has many internal problems, especially those of religious strife and poverty, the authors advocate the tremendous advances the country has made since the British left in 1947, leaving behind "a backward, poverty-stricken, agricultural nation with a small, colonial-style ruling elite."

Such is the country's progress that "British and American banks are falling over each other in their anxiety to lend to India because its credit worthiness is so high."

The book's evaluation of this complex nation is one that leaves a feeling of interest in its fate and optimism for its future.

Maggie James is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

"I don't like to presume that any missiles that we have used have come to us from the Afghan Mujahideen," he said. "Iran has developed the capability to produce different kinds of armaments during the last years — in a way that military analysts could not believe that Iran has developed its own missiles. 'There is no need for the Islamic Republic of Iran to collect Stinger missiles from the Afghan Mujahideen,'" said Mahallati.

The conversation with the Iranian envoy left unanswered two key-questions that must now await developments. These are: Will the new Iranian parliament elected this month signal a change in Iran's direction vis-a-vis the UN peace plan? and, Will Iran open a new Afghan front if the agreements in Geneva lead to Pakistan closing the one on its own border with Afghanistan?



Jafar Mahallati

ie. Tehran and Baghdad, there was little hope for Perez de Cuellar's much vaunted peace plan for the Gulf conflict.

He denied that Iran had benefited from its close ties with Afghan Islamic groups and received the US Stinger missiles, given to the guerrillas by the Reagan administration.

Iran's UN envoy urges to halt
'war of the cities'

By Masood Helder
UNITED NATIONS — Iran's new UN Ambassador, Jafar Mahallati, says there is little hope of a political settlement of the Gulf conflict in the present murderous phase of the 'War of the Cities' — a somewhat glorified term for the slaughter of civilians by both sides.

Mahallati, who replaced Said Rezaei-Khorassani, the Iranian envoy who dominated American prime-time television for many years, in an interview said UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar "cannot pursue fruitless constructive political talks with us while attacks against civilian targets continue."

The outcome of further talks toward a political settlement of

the eight-year conflict, he said, would depend on Perez de Cuellar's success with efforts to halt "violations" and "attacks on civilians," as well as the UN chief's ability to bring about justice.

"Iran, he said, is willing to go along with the resolution 598, passed by the Security Council on 20 July last year. The resolution demanded that Iran and Iraq observe an immediate ceasefire, discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries."

The Iranian envoy's assertions confirmed a view among UN delegates that, with the war currently in an intense escalation aimed directly at knocking out the centres of political power,

Africa, where tragedy lingers

Not much has changed since the television pictures of famine in Ethiopia in 1985 moved the world to organize temporary relief for the distressed continent. But, in the new mood of interdependence, there may be hope for programmes and policies that will enable Africa to compete and conquer its disabilities.

By Miriam Bianco
Special to The Star

LONDON — The universal concern now being voiced over the environmental threat posed by acid rain, excessive carbon dioxide and the waning of the ozone layer is having an unexpected side-effect on the consciousness of the world community.

First of all, it has impressed upon an increasing number of people, late perhaps but not too late, that interdependence goes beyond the air we breathe and the global co-operation is not such a bad idea after all, even if it sounds too clichéd and vague.

The current plight of 800 million people on the brink of starvation in Africa, for example, has long been regarded with compassion — but also with detachment. That attitude may no longer be valid, or "safe" for the rest of the world community. It may also be too late to apportion blame, or find out who went wrong where, or when.

"We can blame the Northern governments, the aid agencies, the experts and the African governments," said Lloyd Timberlake, the aid agencies, the experts and the African governments, the prize-winning author of the newly revised "Africa in Crisis", published by Earthscan London.

But, he said in an interview, "There are no real heroes; no-one really got it right. It will require a whole new way of thinking — a revolution of a sort, to make aid something that aids and helps Africa out of its difficulties."

Statistics indicate the decline of Africa in the last decade — the fall in per capita incomes and the amount of land which is being destroyed, through desertification and deforestation.

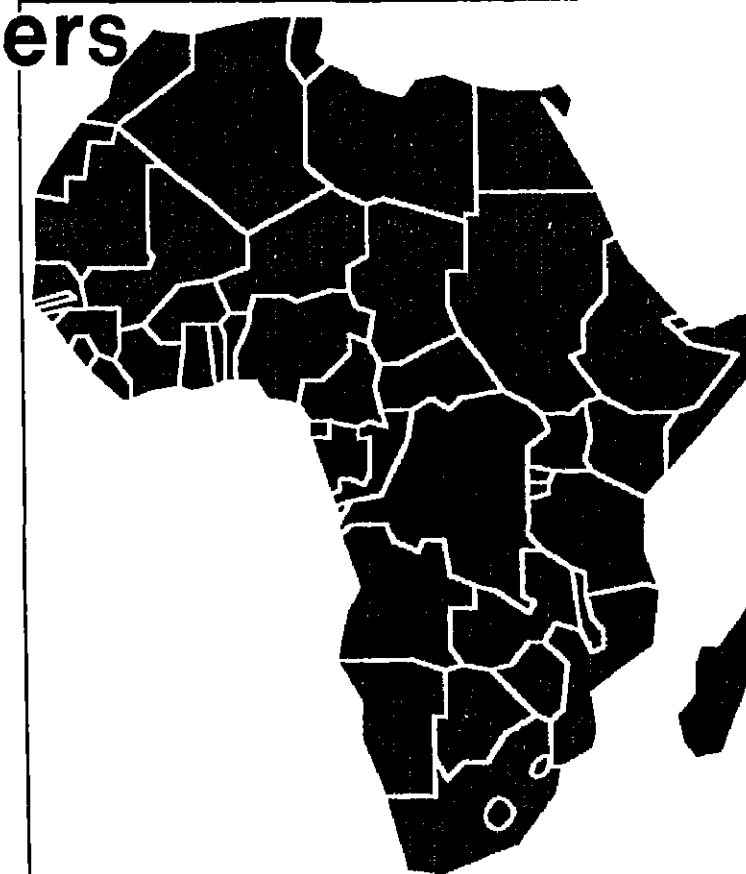
Despite the publicity given to famine relief and aid flows in response to the portrayal of dying children on television screens, the figures paint a different picture. In 1987, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) took \$400 million more out of Africa than it put in. In 1987 the same institution was predicting "significant increases" in debt-servicing obligations. In a word, many African countries are paying more to the North than they receive in loans, investments and grants.

Since he produced the first edition of "Africa in Crisis" in 1985, Timberlake said, "nothing has changed and we're now in the obscene situation where, two years after one of the worst crises, this century in terms of human suffering, the North is bleeding Africa dry."

"During the famine crises, Northern voters essentially told their governments, we are serious about helping Africa. They did this by giving a lot of their own personal money and showing a sort of generosity, which the Northern governments didn't reflect at all." For example, official British development assistance in 1986-87 stands at £1.3 billion — 0.28 per cent of Gross Domestic Product, which is less than the 0.7 per cent target set by the United Nations, less than the 0.35 average for the developed world and less than the 0.4 per cent of GNP of Britain's contribution seven years ago.

Experts in Algiers' symposium disclosed that the number of camels increases in the poorer countries, Mauritania, which is badly afflicted by drought, has about one million. Half of the camels in the world are available in the drought-afflicted countries of Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia since about nine million camels live in this area.

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porting arms than on importing food."

In the past the great surge for development led many African nations to concentrate on modernizing their cities and industries at the expense of the countryside, but this approach was unique throughout history. Everybody, from the United States to Europe and even Tsarist Russia, first built a sound agricultural base, since the majority of people live in the countryside. Once they are developing, they will have the money to buy the products from the cities.

In Africa, most of the people can't afford any of their own or the world's goods. "That's a terrible situation," said Timberlake, "for Africans, but also for world trade. Some politicians have got to start taking a long-term view and realize that if they invest in Africa, it will eventually pay dividends. The US has got a trade deficit and how much easier that would be to overcome if Africa were a developed continent and had the money to import US goods."

Acquitting neither side of serious errors, Timberlake acknowledges the other forces in the fight for development in Africa: the horrifying population growth, the environmental catastrophes. But, he believes, these are manifestations of ill-guided social, economic and political systems.

From the smallest development project in Africa to the round table discussions of the World Bank, IMF and Northern institutions, the same economic

system and global political climate predominates.

Timberlake cites an example: "Excluding Kenya, most African countries have never trusted Africans to run agriculture. They're interested in huge foreign schemes. In Socialist Tanzania, the government has got Canadianians planting hundreds of hectares (acres) of wheat in the North at great expense to the country, but the Tanzanians

don't eat wheat, they eat maize."

"You can't develop an area and also destroy its environment," said Timberlake. "In Africa, the wrong sort of development policies are destroying its natural resources — soil erosion. But these are the only resources that 75 per cent of the continent actually possesses. In making the rural people poorer, African nations are actually making themselves poorer because they are agricultural nations."

These development policies are part and parcel of the North's aid packages — aid which is tied to the purchase of goods. On international trade, Timberlake said: "The Northern countries, especially the USA, have been resistant to the United Nations' plans to set up commodity boards. The Soviet Union has finally come round to the idea so this may mean it will happen. But the European countries and America have resisted the various commodity organizations trying to remedy the situation."

The terms of trade — the prices Africa gets for its exports in relations to its imports — have deteriorated disastrously during the 1980s. A typical basket of African exports, raw materials such as cocoa, coffee, cotton, tin, timber, and oil from the better-off West African countries, buys nearly one third less of its needed imports than was the case 10 years ago. The slow growth of the world economy and the introduction of substitute materials have depressed the demand for Africa's staple products.

"It would be nice if Africa were encouraged to turn some of its cocoa into chocolate bars and some of its cotton into fabric," said Timberlake, comparing this with the forward with the progress of countries like Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan. These are countries which have developed agricultural systems, have branched out into manufacturing exports and are actually good markets for American commodities. As far as these countries go, the wheels of trade are beginning to turn full circle.

But the interdependence that now seems to exist between developed Asian countries and the industrial nations remains a distant model for the rest of the developing world, particularly Africa. That is because, even as there is a greater willingness to play the game of co-operation and interdependence, the rules haven't changed.

Reuters

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LE JOURDAIN

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ILS SONT 50.000 CIRCASSIENS EN JORDANIE

Des musulmans blonds aux yeux bleus

Emigrés au Proche-Orient à la fin du 19ème siècle, les Circassiens sont parfaitement intégrés à la société jordanienne, sans pour autant abandonner leurs traditions.

Au milieu de la foule arabe qui déambule dans les rues d'Amman, on remarque parfois une tête blonde aux yeux bleus. Touriste scandinave? Non, le vêtement est oriental, et la kiné arabe. Vous venez de croiser un Circassien, descendant d'immigrants du Caucase, au Proche-Orient à la fin du 19ème siècle.

Descendants des Hittites, Aryens du rac blanc, les Circassiens s'installèrent dans le Caucase (sud de l'actuelle URSS, entre la Mer Noire et la Caspienne) plusieurs milliers d'années avant Jésus Christ. Au 16ème siècle, ils résistèrent farouchement à l'expansionnisme russe, porté par les cosaques de Pierre le Grand et Catherine de Russie, mais durent déposer les armes en 1829. Ne pouvant supporter le joug plus longtemps, beaucoup d'entre eux choisirent l'exode à partir de 1868, vers le sud: 600.000 émigrants se répartirent ainsi entre la Turquie, la Syrie et la Jordanie. Au Royaume hachémite, on compte encore aujourd'hui quelque 50.000 Circassiens. Et plus d'un siècle après l'exode, 70% des Circassiens de Jordanie parlent encore leur langue d'origine, bien que l'Arabe soit devenu leur principal moyen d'expression.

Installés en Jordanie par les Ottomans, qui les soutenaient contre les Russes, ils se répartirent dans les régions d'Amman, Zarqa, Wadi Sir, Jérash... Totale intégration aux tribus nomades arabes, les Circassiens se distinguèrent comme d'excellents guerriers. Ils prirent part à toutes les guerres musulmanes: sous l'empire ottoman, le fameux pacha Mirza Pacha Wafai avait formé un bataillon circassien. Ils défendirent Salt contre les Anglais en 1918, par-



Costumes traditionnels tcherkesses au festival de Jerash 1983

tiplèrent aux côtés de leurs frères arabes à la lutte contre le Sionisme, dès 1936.

A l'arrivée au pouvoir du Prince Abdullah Bin Al-Hussain en 1920, les Circassiens furent les premiers à reconnaître le fondateur du Royaume Hachémite et à lui faire serment d'allégeance et de loyauté.

Totalement démunis à leur arrivée, les Circassiens devinrent rapidement fermiers ou artisans, et surtout commerçants. A partir de 1945, beaucoup fréquenteront les établissements d'enseignement supérieur et l'université. On commença alors à trouver des Circassiens à des postes ministériels, et on en

trouve encore aujourd'hui, tel M. Ahmad Dahkan, ministre de l'eau et de l'irrigation. Antérieurement, on peut citer Saïd Pacha Al-Mufti (premier ministre), Abbas Mirza (ministre de l'Intérieur) et Zuhair Al-Mufti (Affaires étrangères). Les Circassiens sont également nombreux dans le corps diplomatique, au Sénat, dans l'armée et la police.

A Amman, la garde personnelle du Roi Hussein est composée de montagnards circassiens en uniformes traditionnels (tunique, tunique rouge et car-touchères), avec le "kindjal" (grand poignard) à la ceinture.

Nés à cheval

La tunique masculine à car-touchère, empruntée par les cosaques au 19ème siècle, a d'ailleurs conservé l'appellation originale de "circassienne". La tunique ("kalbak") est en astrakan. Aux pieds, les hommes portent des bottes de cuir très fin, appesanties de ces cavaliers hors-pairs (on dit que les Circassiens "sont nés à cheval"). Quant au costume féminin, sa ceinture est toujours en argent, incrustée d'or, portée sur une longue veste à brandebourgs dorés. Les femmes portent sur la tête la "pacha", coiffe assortie d'un voile tombant sur la nuque.

Aujourd'hui encore, les Circassiens se parent de ces costumes traditionnels à l'occasion de mariages ou de cérémonies. L'après-midi, ils se retrouvent dans les mosquées, très décorées comme scellées. Très démocratiques selon Mohammed Khair Haghandou (auteur de "The Circassians", 1985), elles respectent la valeur de l'individu.

"Si les jeunes doivent avoir un respect et une obéissance totale envers leurs parents et aînés, ceux-ci s'interdisent de les humilier", souligne-t-il. Libérales, les mœurs circassiennes incitent la jeune fille à choisir l'homme qu'elle désire, et se parent n'ont pas le droit d'intervenir dans son choix, uniquement guidé par l'amour. On estime qu

reste le taux de divorce à 1/1000 chez les Circassiens de Jordanie, chez qui l'on n'observe pas non plus de cas de bigamie.

Autre coutume circassienne bien préservée en Jordanie, le "Burgul", technique de concassage du blé à la base du mets national. Il est devenu un élément important de la cuisine arabe. Le mélange n'est d'ailleurs pas seulement culinaire: "Les Circassiens sont très bien intégrés ici. Ils se marient avec des familles arabes, respectent les autres et sont respectés", estime M. Haghandou.

En Jordanie, ces immigrants ont donc su s'intégrer tout en conservant une identité forte. Cela n'a pas toujours été le cas: que reste-t-il, par exemple, des Circassiens mamelouks en Egypte?

En 1243, les mongols investirent le Caucase, répandant terreur et bain de sang. Beaucoup de Circassiens furent alors en Egypte, où régnait à l'époque la dynastie Mamelouk (anciens esclaves qui dominèrent l'Egypte et la Syrie de 1250 à 1517, avant d'être écartés par les Turcs). Les Circassiens s'intégrèrent aux Mamelouks et fondèrent en Egypte l'Etat circassien mamelouk. Et ce fut grâce au sultan mamelouk Saïdoudin Qutuz et son indomptable chef d'armée circassien Baïbars que les Mongols furent repoussés à la bataille d'Ain Jalut (Palestine) en 1258, après avoir brûlé Bagdad. Si les Mongols avaient occupé l'Egypte, l'histoire de la région aurait pris un autre tour: l'islam aurait probablement supplanté l'islam au Proche-Orient.

Le règne des Mamelouks a duré 367 ans, mais il n'en resta pratiquement pas de traces des circassiens en Egypte. D'où l'idée du second livre de M. Haghandou sur les Circassiens, "Protecteurs de l'islam", actuellement en préparation, afin que l'on n'oublie pas cette civilisation disparue.

CHRISTINE BOULANGER

Vous aussi,

vous pouvez collaborer au "Journal". N'hésitez pas à nous faire part de vos idées d'articles, de vos "lueurs" susceptibles d'intéresser nos lecteurs. Téléphonez au 664153, ext. 352, demandez François Ducroux.

FRANCE EN BREF

• MITTERRAND: "LETTRE A TOUS LES FRANCAIS" — Le président de la République a publié le 7 avril son projet, sous forme d'une longue "Lettre à tous les Français". Le président-candidat y expose en sept "grandes orientations" sa conception de la France, de l'Europe et de leur place dans le monde. Dans la majorité, on estime le projet "flu", voire "littéraire" (Jacques Toubon).

• SONDAGES: CHIRAC DISTANCE BARRE — Jacques Chirac semble désormais le meilleur candidat de la majorité face à François Mitterrand, selon un sondage SOFRES publié le 6 avril. Au premier tour, M. Chirac recueille 24% des intentions de vote, loin devant Raymond Barre (15%). Le chef de l'Etat est quant à lui crédité de 37% au premier tour et de 55 à 58% au second. Au premier tour, Jean-Marie Le Pen (Front National) obtient 11,5%, André Lalouine (Parti Communiste) 6%, Pierre Juquin (communiste rénovateur) 3%.

• BARRE POUR UNE REFORME FISCALE — Invité à "L'heure de vérité" (A2) le 6 avril, Raymond Barre s'est prononcé pour une grande réforme fiscale, afin de "rattraper le retard par rapport à la compétition internationale", et surtout de préparer l'Europe sans frontières de 1993. Le taux moyen de la TVA en Europe est en effet de 13%, alors que la France est en tête avec 16,3%. Un alignement à la baisse représenterait une perte d'impôts de 60 à 100 milliards de FF.

• TRENET: VAS-Y TONTON — Le chanteur Charles Trenet, qui soutient la candidature de François Mitterrand pour l'élection présidentielle, lui a composé une chanson de soutien intitulée "Vas-y Tonton". Les villes et les cantons ont tous pour toi une affection si grande, qu'en ce beau jour on chante à l'unisson, vas-y Tonton (bis).

• CARTE D'IDENTITE INFORMATISEE — Les premières cartes d'identité informatisées ("Infaibles") selon M. Pasqua ont été remises le 6 avril à leurs possesseurs dans le département des Hauts-de-Seine (Nanterre). Le procédé devrait être généralisé à l'ensemble du territoire fin 1989, à la suite d'une période d'observation. Plastifiée, format carte de crédit, le nouveau document pourra être soumis à un contrôle d'authenticité par rayons ultra-violet. Les gardiens de la paix devraient rapidement être équipés d'une petite lampe à UV pour les contrôles sur la voie publique. La carte, ne comportant pas d'informations magnétiques (illisible pour le titulaire), portera les mêmes indications que l'ancien modèle, à l'exception de l'empreinte digitale.

• FOOTBALL: CRETEIL A LA UNE — L'US Creteil, une équipe de troisième division, a créé le 6 avril la plus grosse surprise des 16èmes de finale de la Coupe de France de football en éliminant le puissant Metz-Racing (1ère division) par 1 à 0.

• LA FRANCE HOSTILE A TOUTE ACTION MILITAIRE CONTRE L'ARABIE SAOUDITE — Le gouvernement français condamnera formellement toute action militaire contre l'Arabie Saoudite, a déclaré le 5 avril le porte-parole du ministère des Affaires étrangères, après les déclarations israéliennes évoquant la possibilité d'un raid préventif contre la base de missiles intermédiaires chinois que Riyad vient d'acquiescer.

• L'AGENCE DE PRESSE PALESTINIENNE EN FRANCE — Une agence palestinienne de presse PPS (Jérusalem), récemment interdite par les Israéliens, va s'installer en France, a annoncé le 7 avril sa fondatrice. Elle a ajouté que l'agence continuerait depuis l'Hexagone à fournir des informations sur les territoires occupés.

Ramadan: un mois pour faire le point

Le Ramadan commencera cette année vers le 17 avril, selon le bon vouloir de la lune... M. Kamal Al-Sharif, directeur du "Dustour" et ancien ministre des Affaires religieuses (1974-1981), explique l'importance de ce mois de recueillement.

Le Ramadan est le 9ème mois du calendrier musulman "Hégira", où l'année compte 355 jours, les mois 29 ou 30 jours, et qui débute en 622 après J.C. lorsque le prophète est arrivé à Médine après avoir reçu à La Mecque le message d'Allah. Cette année, nous sommes donc en 1408. Le Ramadan commencera au début d'un nouveau cycle de lune (croissant minimum), et s'achèvera avec lui, un mois plus tard.

Durant ce mois, explique M. Al-Sharif, on met entre parenthèses les préoccupations d'ordre matériel au profit d'une intense activité spirituelle. C'est l'occasion de faire le point sur soi-même, de prier et de lire le Coran. Afin d'élever son esprit, il importe de se dégarer des désirs physiques: du jeûne, du coucher du soleil, on abstient donc de manger, de boire, de fumer ou d'avoir des relations sexuelles. Deux re-

pas dans la journée: le "Suhour", qui doit être absorbé avant la prière du matin (4h30) et l'"Iftar", consommé après le coucher du soleil. Dans la journée, la plupart des restaurants sont fermés, hormis dans les hôtels. L'activité commerciale reprend en revanche le soir, beaucoup plus tard qu'à l'accoutumée (jusqu'après minuit). Mais la vente d'alcool est interdite durant le Ramadan. D'une façon générale, l'activité marche au ralenti.

L'économie en souffre-t-elle? "L'islam enseigne une balance entre la vie matérielle et spirituelle, au contraire des idéologies matérialistes. Je pense que le Ramadan est bénéfique à la société, car il aide chacun à se purifier, à retrouver honnêteté et sincérité", estime M. Al-Sharif. Aux non-musulmans, il conseille de s'initier à cette ascèse: "Cette philosophie d'auto-discipline aide à se retrouver soi-même, que l'on adhère ou non à l'islam. Au minimum, c'est l'occasion de perdre du poids!" Par souci élémentaire de respect d'autrui, les non-croyants sont en tout cas invités à s'abstenir de boire, de manger et de fumer en public.

F.D.

LA FONDATION POUR LA PARALYSIE CEREBRALE

"Pourquoi moi?"

Depuis 1977, la Fondation pour la paralysie cérébrale offre gratuitement des services de rééducation aux enfants handicapés physiques et mentaux. Au-delà de l'aspect purement médical, ce sont aussi les parents qu'il faut aider à accepter la différence de leur enfant, souvent perçue comme une exclusion.



Reem a quatre ans. Elle est jolie, intelligente. Seulement voilà, Reem ne marche pas comme les autres enfants, suite à une malformation de naissance. Sa mère raconte: "Un jour, elle m'a demandé pourquoi elle était différente. Je suis restée muette, les larmes me montaient aux yeux devant cette question innocente. Reem veut vivre comme les autres. Et après trois ans de physiothérapie à la Fondation, elle commence à se déplacer. Je croyais impossible de la voir marcher un jour, mais sa volonté me donne de l'espoir. C'est elle qui m'a donné le courage de combattre".

Cet espoir, les parents le trouvent aussi auprès de la Fondation pour la paralysie cérébrale, à Amman. Financée par des dons charitables, cette institution est entièrement gratuite. Répartie en quatre centres en Jordanie (Amman, Irbid, Zarqa et Ajlun), la Fondation regroupe 23 médecins et éducateurs et a déjà examiné 3.500 enfants depuis sa création en 1977. Elle est de loin la plus importante institution pour enfants handicapés de Jordanie. A Amman, le centre fait penser à une clinique: deux médecins, un physiothérapeute, un orthophoniste, un psychologue et des assistants sociaux. Tous s'efforcent d'aider les enfants handicapés à avoir un jour une vie indépendante.

Pour les enfants, la Fondation constitue une deuxième maison. D'entrée, on est frappé par la chaleur humaine qui règne dans ces lieux, par la ténacité de ces enfants qui, avec l'aide des éducateurs spécialisés, font tout pour atteindre leur but. Faire deux pas, c'est déjà une victoire, comme arriver à prononcer un mot ou à attraper un objet avec une main déformée. La Fondation les aide aussi à lire, écrire et dessiner, et surtout à apporter un soutien psychologique aux familles.

Rééducation musculaire: "Ces enfants ont d'abord besoin de patience, et cela ne s'achète pas".

Car si les enfants souffrent, le calvaire est pour leurs parents. "On n'a peur que de ce qu'on ne comprend pas", écrit Maupassant. Ainsi, les parents ont souvent une réaction d'effroi à la naissance de leur enfant mal formé. La directrice de la Fondation explique: "Beaucoup de femmes pensent que Dieu les punit en leur donnant un enfant handicapé, à cause de fautes qu'elles auraient commises par le passé. Elles inventent toutes sortes de motifs irrationnels pour expliquer cette naissance qui les terrifie". Souvent, la mère va jusqu'à nier la réalité. Nerveuse et paniquée au début, sa peur se transforme en révolte. Puis avec le temps, elle se calme et accepte le fardeau. Alors commence ce que les médecins appellent le "shopping": les parents font le tour des hôpitaux, des centres médicaux, consultent s'ils en ont les moyens tous les praticiens spécialisés. Ils veulent à tout prix savoir pourquoi leur enfant est anormal, et comment on pourrait le guérir.

Passée cette phase irrationnelle, ils consacrent toute leur énergie à la rééducation de

leur enfant, en collaboration avec les médecins. Mahmoud, sept ans, a les pieds gravement déformés et marche difficilement. Cela ne l'empêche pas d'aller à l'école, où il est l'un des meilleurs élèves de sa classe. Plusieurs fois par semaine, il vient à la Fondation pour apprendre à marcher. Malheureusement, ses parents sont pauvres et ne peuvent lui acheter l'étranger des chaussures orthopédiques dont il aurait besoin. Sa mère décrit son problème numéro un: "Il étudie bien et ses professeurs l'aiment beaucoup. Mais les autres enfants courent, jouent et quelquefois se moquent de lui, ce dont il souffre beaucoup. Je fais de mon mieux pour le réconforter mais il reste différent des autres, qui sont incapables de l'accepter comme il est."

Comme le souligne la directrice du centre à Amman, "il est indispensable de faire accepter les handicapés à la société. Ils sont enfermés dans leur image d'"anormaux"; par dessus tout, ces enfants ont besoin de patience, et cela ne s'achète pas avec de l'argent!"

BATOUL KHEDAIRI

ORIENT EXPRESS

• AFGHANISTAN: ACCORD SUR UN REGLEMENT — Un accord sur le règlement du conflit afghan est intervenu à Genève, a annoncé le 8 avril le médiateur de l'ONU. Les Etats-Unis et l'URSS se porteront garants de cet accord concernant en premier lieu le retrait des troupes soviétiques (quelque 115.000 hommes), dans un délai de neuf mois à compter du 15 avril. La signature de cet accord devait intervenir au plus tard le 14 avril. Moscou et Washington devraient s'accorder à maintenir une "symétrie positive" dans leur aide militaire à leurs alliés locaux: les livraisons d'armes devraient donc continuer, chaque Grand tenant compte du niveau de l'assistance offerte par l'autre. La résistance afghane a par avance rejeté tout arrangement conclu en son absence et a annoncé qu'elle poursuivrait le combat jusqu'au renversement du régime actuel de Kaboul.

• PLAN SHULTZ: LA RE PONSE JORDANNIENNE — Le Roi Hussein de Jordanie a remis à George Shultz, lors de son passage à Amman, un document précisant la position de la Jordanie sur le règlement du conflit israélo-arabe, dont voici les grandes lignes:

• Le règlement doit prévoir le droit des Palestiniens à l'autodétermination.

• La conférence internationale ne doit pas se réduire à un cérémonial, mais doit refléter le poids moral des cinq membres permanents du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU dans son assistance aux parties pour aboutir à un règlement.

• La Jordanie ne négociera pas au nom de l'OLP, qui doit être présente dans la négociation. Mais si les parties intéressées le désirent, la Jordanie est disposée à assister à la conférence au sein d'une délégation commune Jordano-Palestiniennne.

• Les négociations doivent avoir pour base la résolution 242 des Nations-Unies (refratt Israël de la Jordanie, de Gaza et du Golan, sécurité des frontières).

• ATTENTAT AU TNT AU "TRAFIC" — Une charge de TNT d'un kg a explosé le 6 avril à 11h30 au Département des licences pour véhicules à Marka (banlieue d'Amman), blessant deux personnes. Selon un porte-parole officiel, l'engin avait été placé dans un escalier très utilisé par les usagers et devait exploser à une heure d'affluence. L'attentat n'a pas été revendiqué.

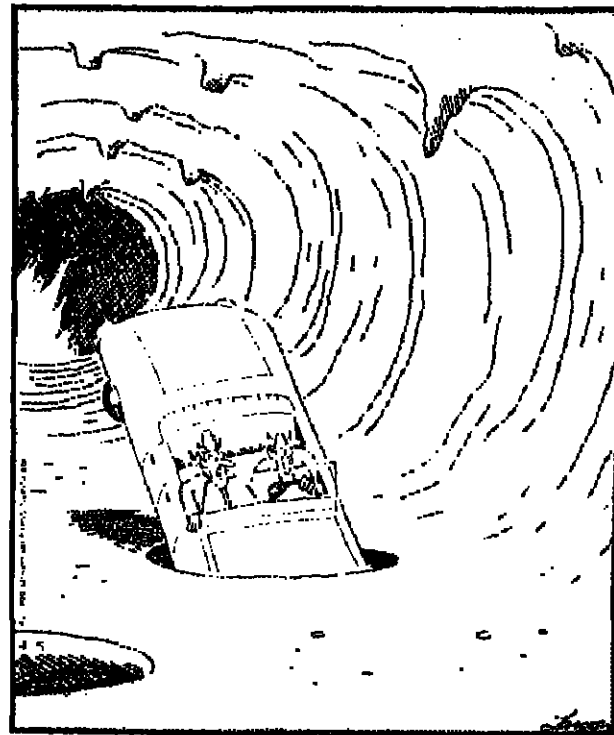
• DETOURNEMENT D'UN BOEING KOWEITIEN — Un Boeing 747 des Kuwait Airways a été détourné le 6 avril vers Meched (Iran), alors qu'il effectuait le trajet Bangkok-Koweït, avec 112 personnes à son bord. Les pirates - six ou sept - réclament la libération de 17

prisonniers chéites détenus au Koweït pour avoir participé à plusieurs attentats. Après avoir libéré les 67 otages non koweïtiens, les pirates ont fait redécoller l'avion vendredi 8 et se sont posés à Larnaca, fau de d'avoir pu atterrir à Beyrouth. Devant le refus catégorique des autorités koweïtiennes d'accéder à leur demande, et le refus des autorités chypriotes de leur fournir du carburant pour repartir, les pirates ont exécuté un premier otage le 9, puis un second le 11. Ils ont menacé de continuer à tuer des passagers si le plein de carburant n'était pas fait. Selon des sources libanaises, les pirates sont membres du Hezbollah libanais, qui a par ailleurs menacé d'écarter les otages occidentaux au Liban. L'armée chypriote donne l'assaut contre l'avion.

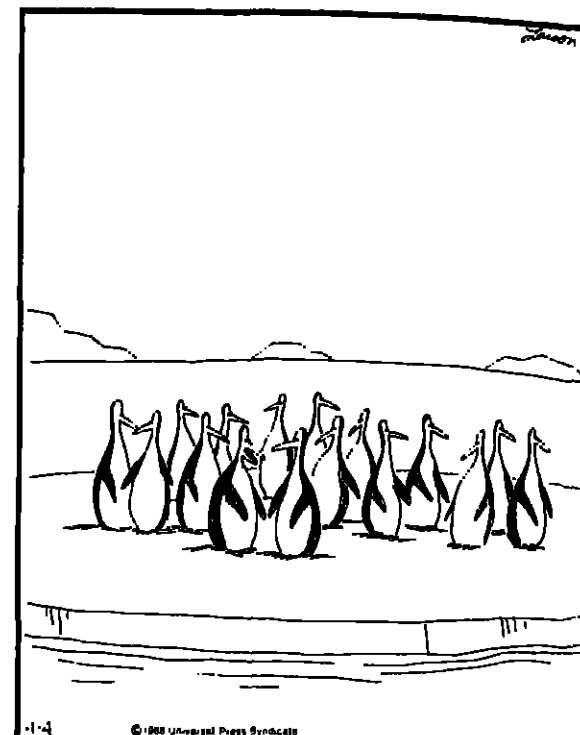
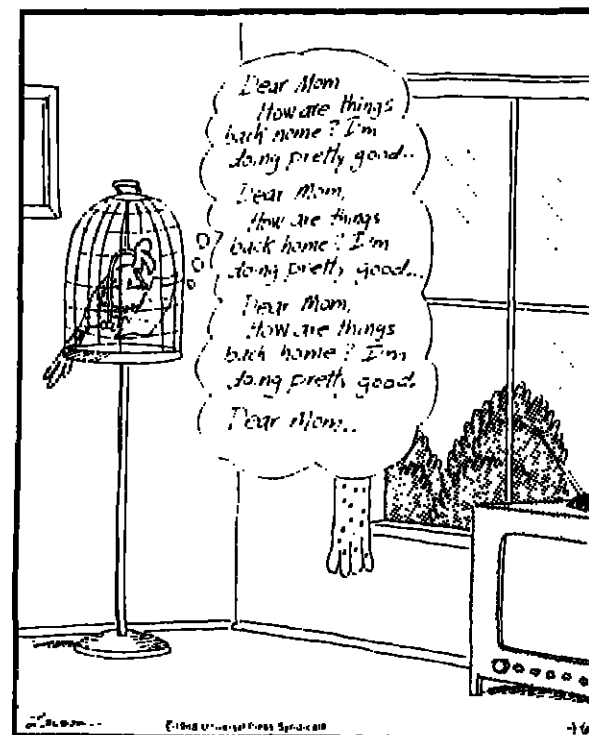
• BEITA: AFFRONTEMENT SANGlant ENTRE CIVILS — Une jeune Israélienne a été tuée le 7 avril lors d'un affrontement entre les accompagnateurs armés d'un groupe de jeunes colons en excursion et les habitants arabes du village de Beit (près de Naplouse). Selon les premières informations fournies par l'armée Israélienne, la jeune fille (16 ans) aurait été tuée par une pierre reçue à la tête. Mais l'autopsie a révélé la présence dans son crâne d'une balle, tirée par l'arme d'un accompagnateur.

• L'OPEP INVITE DES PAYS NON-MEMBRES — L'Organisation des pays producteurs de pétrole (OPEP) a annoncé qu'elle se réunirait le 23 avril prochain, se réunissant pour la première fois treize pays producteurs non-membres à participer aux débats, afin d'enrayer la chute du prix du baril.

14 APRIL 1988



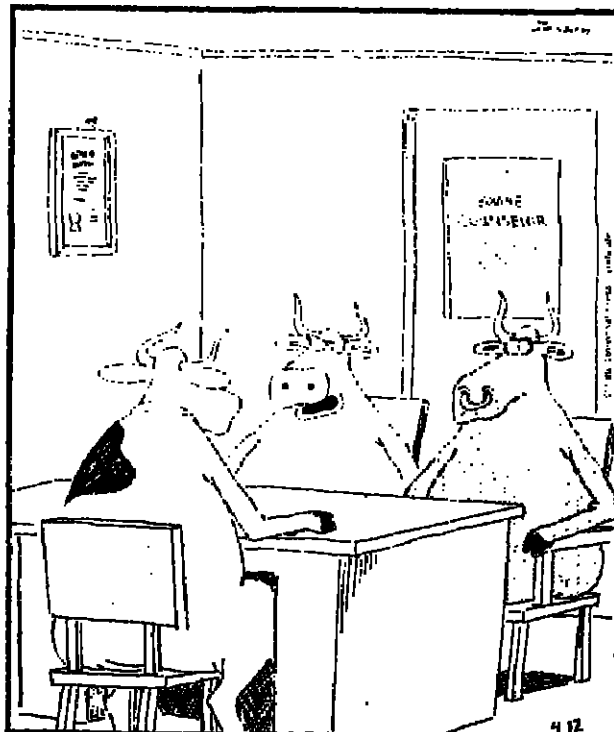
"You moron! From a hundred yards back I was screaming, 'Hell-hole! Hell-hole!'"



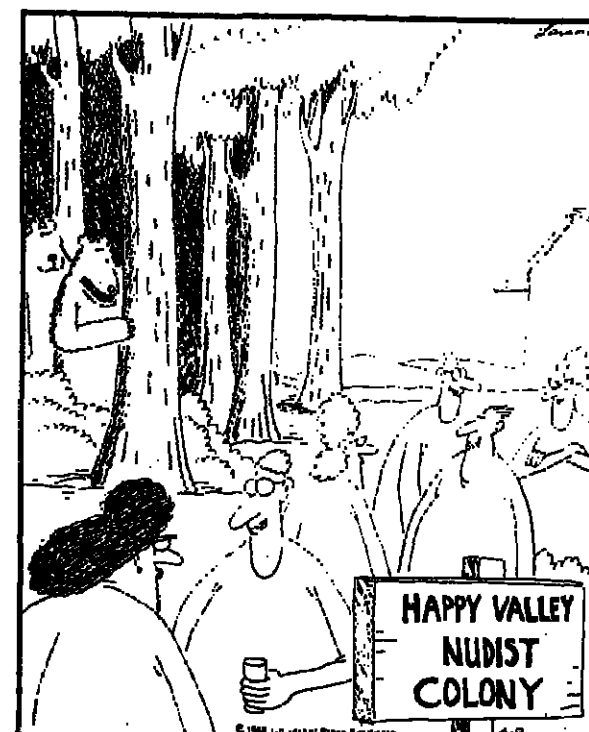
"Well, that's an interesting bit of trivia - I guess I do only dream in black and white."

THE FAR SIDE

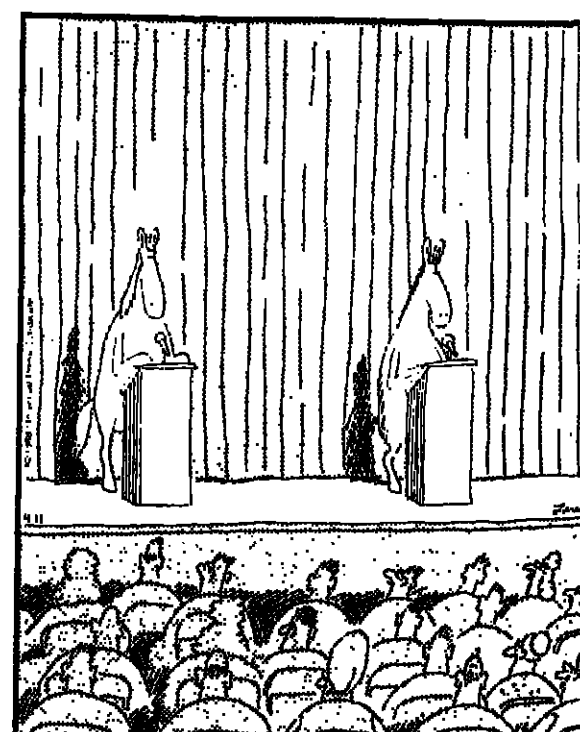
By GARY LARSON



"Look - I never would have married him in the first place, but the jerk used a cattle prod."



"Well, there goes my appetite."



The famous "Mr. Ed. vs. Francis the Talking Mule" debates



Seconds before his ax fell, Farmer Hal suddenly noticed the chicken's tattoo - the tattoo that marked them both as brothers of an ancient Tibetan order sworn to loyalty and mutual aid.

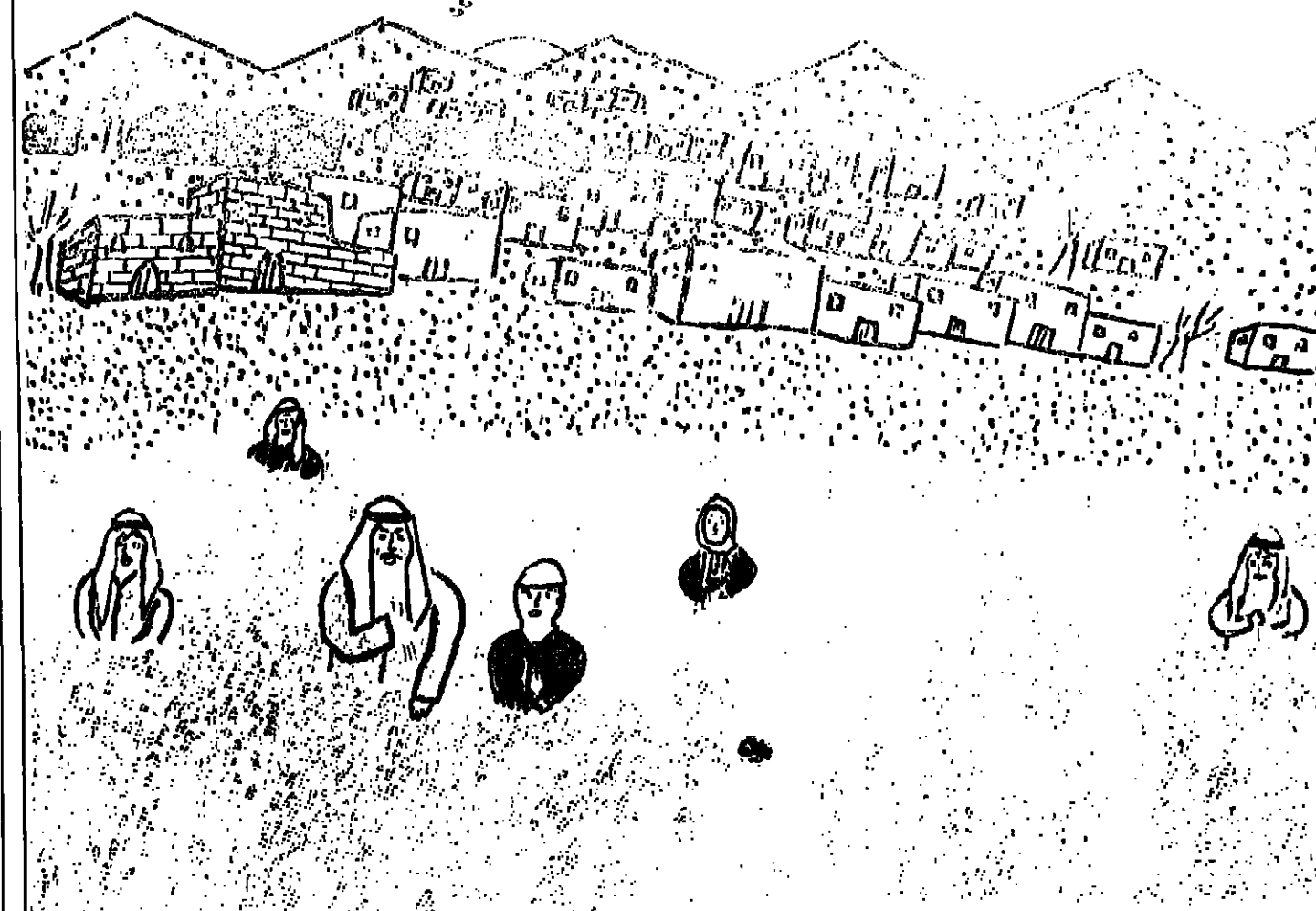


Professor Feldman, travelling back in time, gradually succumbs to the early stages of non-culture shock.



The townsfolk all stopped and stared; they didn't know the tall stranger who rode calmly through their midst, but they did know the reign of terror had ended.

Children's contributions



"Harvest Day" was sent to The Star by 14-year-old Maher Nabil Al-Salehi — Maher hopes to be a famous painter in the future.

Friends of the Star



Name:

Khaled Fu'ad Al-Salehi

Age

11

Hobby

Reading and sports

Superlative Quiz

Put a ☒ next to the correct answer.

1. Which is the largest ocean?

- Pacific ☐
Atlantic ☐
Indian ☐

2. Which is the longest river?

- Mississippi ☐
Nile ☐
Amazon ☐

3. Which is the fastest animal?

- antelope ☐
horse ☐
cheetah ☐

4. Which is the tallest building?

- Eiffel Tower ☐
Sears Tower (Chicago) ☐
Empire State Building (New York) ☐

5. Which is the smallest country?

- Vatican City ☐
Monaco ☐
Andorra ☐

6. Which is the most spoken language?

- Buenos días ☐
Good morning ☐
早晨 ☐

The word order game

You have three minutes to write six sentences.

For example:

AT 1 HE USUALLY
He usually gets up at half past seven.

1. MEET WILL CINEMA THE YOU I OUTSIDE AT

2. VERY 早晨 SHE FLUENTLY

3. YOUR ? FASTER MINE THAN IS

4. OFTEN ? DO WATCH YOU

5. MUCH THE IS TYPING IN NOT THERE

6. ? ME COULD YOU THE

Solution

1. I will meet you outside the cinema at a quarter past seven.
2. She speaks Chinese fluently.
3. Is your car faster than mine?
4. Do you after watch television?
5. There is not much typing paper in the drawer.
6. Could you pass me the salt?

1. Pacific - 165 million km in area.
2. Nile - 6670 km long.
3. Cheetah 101 km/h.
4. Sears Tower 44 hectares.
5. Vatican city 44 hectares.
6. Chinese 675 million speakers; English has 360 million speakers.

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Starlights